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Two Lights.

The distant city's glaring lights
Loomed up before his boyish eyes—
As from his village home he went—
Like golden hints of Paradise.

He filled his purse with treasured gold,
He gained the doubtful praise of men;
Then, pausing from his toil, he turned
His eyes upon his home again.

He saw what he had sacrificed;
He wept to think of lost delights,
And o'er the city's glare he saw
The beauty of the village lights.

The Priceless Things.

Those are vulgar things we pay for, be they
stones for crowns of kings;
While the precious and the pearl-es are un-
priced symbolic things.

Common debts are scored and canceled,
weighed and measured out for gold;
But the debts from men to ages, their account
is never told.

Always see, the noblest nations keep their high-
est prize unknown;
Cheronea's marble lion frowned above unlet-
tered stone.

Marathon and Balaklava—who shall mete the
worth of these?
Shall we huckster with our lifeboats that defy
the leaping seas?

Ah, the Greeks knew! Came their victors
honored from the sacred games,
Under arches red with roses, flushed to hear
their shouted names;

See their native cities take them, breach the
wall to make a gate!
What supreme reward is thei-s who bring such
honors to their State?

In the forum stand they proudly, take their
prizes from the priest;
Little wreaths of pine and parsley on their
naked temples pressed!

We in later days are lower? Ay! a manful
stroke is made,
And we raise a purse to pay it—making manli-
ness a trade.

Sacrifice itself grows venal—surely Midas will
subscribe;
And the shallow souls are satisfied when worth
accepts the bribe!

But e'n here, amid the markets, there are
things they dare prize;
Dollars hide their sordid faces when they meet
anointed eyes.

Lovers do not seek with jewels; flowers alone
can plead for them;
And one fragrant memory cherished is far
dearer than a gem.

Statesmen steer the nation safely; artists pass
the burning test,
And their country pays them proudly—with a
ribbon at the breast.

When the soldier saves the battle, wraps the
flag around his heart,
Who shall desecrate his honor with the values
of the mart?

From his guns of bronze we hew a piece, and
carve it as a cross;
For the gain he gave was priceless, as unpriced
would be the loss.

When the poet sings the love song, and the
song of life and death,
Making millions cease their weary toil and
wait with wondering breath;

When he gilds the mill and mine, inspires the
slave to rise and dare;
Lights with love the hopeless garret, tells the
tyrant to beware;

When he steals the pang from poverty, with
meanings new and clear,
Reconciling pain and peace, and bringing
blessed visions near;

His reward? Nor cross nor ribbon, but all
others high above,
They may wear their splendid symbols—he has
earned the people's love!

—*John Boyle O'Reilly.*

Mrs. Symington's Bargain.

All women we are told have their weaknesses, and Mrs. Stanhope Symington was a china maniac, as are most people to some degree in this æsthetic nineteenth century of the world. But Mrs. Symington excelled in the matter. She would prowl in second-hand stores, penetrate into the cavernous recesses of tenement-houses, drive long distances into the country to old homesteads where she had heard vague rumors concerning "flaring blue," "old green glaze," "butterfly yellow" and "genuine old India wares." She would remorselessly turn the choicest pieces of modern bric-a-brac from her tables to make way for spoutless tea-pots, cracked bowls and noseless jugs. She crowded her drawing-room with brackets, shelves and cabinets for the accommodation of ancient plates, which she called "plaques," and pitchers, which she re-christened "vases."

Mr. Symington, a meek little man with limp yellow-white hair, a flat nose and colorless eyes like dim glass marbles, began to find it no slight task to make his way through his own house without breakage or misfortune.

"I wish there was not such a thing as old china in the world," he lamented upon one particular occasion, after he had knocked a handleless cup from a tripod draped in olive velvet.

"Stanhope," reproved his wife, not without severity, "would you retard the progress of modern civilization? This cup, fragile as it may seem, represents an era in decorative history."

"Well, it won't represent it much longer," observed Mr. Symington, as he gathered up the fragments with something very like vindictiveness in his faded eyes.

"But, Stanhope," cried his wife, "what are you going to do with those pieces?"

"Throw 'em into the ash barrel, of course," said Mr. Stanhope, spiritlessly.

But Mrs. Symington rescued them from his grasp with a shriek of apprehension.

"Are you mad, my dear?" she ejaculated. "I can mend them with a little cement and a great deal of time; and even then I wouldn't take twenty dollars for this exquisite cup. And I have been thinking, Stanhope—"

"Well, my dear," said the luckless iconoclast, looking dolefully at his finger which had been cut with one of the pieces of broken crockery, "what have you been thinking?"

"That I should like to go up into Maine next week," said the lady, insinuatingly.

"Into Maine? In midwinter?" echoed her amazed spouse, opening the dim eyes very wide indeed.

"To see Aunt Grizzel," explained Mrs. Symington—"my Aunt Grizzel Grumpton, you know, at Wild River."

"Humph!" remarked Mr. Symington, bandaging his finger with his pocket handkerchief. "I didn't know that you cared so very particularly about your Aunt Grizzel."

"My dear," said Mrs. Symington, merging her speech into a mysterious whisper, "I've just remembered, all of a sudden as it were, that she has a set of very old flaring blue china. She must have. It belonged to her mother before her; and how I've forgotten it all these years I'm sure I can't imagine. Even now I shouldn't have recalled it to my memory, I suppose, if I hadn't chanced to see, at Mrs. Hepburn's afternoon tea yesterday, the darlingist little egg-shell cups, with bridges and pagodas and willow trees all over 'em, exactly such as Aunt Grizzel's mother used to have. Then it came to me like a flash of lightning—Aunt Grizzel's china!"

"Probably it's all broken by this time," gloomily suggested her husband.

"Nonsense!" said Mrs. Symington, briskly. "Aunt Grizzy never broke anything in her life. She is carefulness itself; and up there in Maine, you know, they don't have clumsy waitresses to fling things about. No, no; you may depend that she has it all safe and sound in one of those odd little three-cornered cupboards of hers. A treasure, Stanhope, a perfect treasure. Money wouldn't buy such a set as that; a hundred years old, if it's a day. So, if you won't mind, my dear, I'll just run up to Maine, and see about it."

"Do as you please, Arabella," said Mr. Symington, resignedly. He knew that Mrs. Symington generally did as she pleased, and he saw no especial advantage in debating the question.

"Thanks, dear; so kind of you!" uttered Mrs. Symington. "And of course I can't go to the polar regions entirely unprotected, so I'll order one of those comfortable seal dolmans that everybody is wearing now, and a new plush hat with a cluster of ostrich tips. One must go dressed like other people; and if you can give me twenty-five or thirty dollars I dare say Aunt Grizzy will let me have the set for that (she don't know the value of old china, poor thing!) and the journey won't be more than thirty dollars both ways, if I go by sea, including a stateroom."

"It appears to me," said Mr. Symington, discouragingly, "that this is a good deal of a wild goose chase, going dancing up to the northern boundaries of Maine at this time of year for an old set of trumpery china which probably didn't cost ten dollars to start with."

"Oh, Stanhope, it did!" cried the lady, indignantly. "It was real India ware, imported, without paying a dollar of duty, by an old sea captain in the India trade, expressly for my grandmother Grumpton. And besides you are so groveling and prosaic in your ideas. As if the original cost of a thing of this nature signifies! It's the æsthetic value that we look at, don't you see?"

"Ah!" said Mr. Symington. "Well, if you must go, you must go, I suppose; and of course I shall have to give you a check for what money you are likely to want."

And Mr. Symington sighed deeply and went upstairs to get a piece of court-plaster for his cut finger.

Mrs. Symington went to Wild River, in the northern boundaries of Maine, where the pine forests were thatched with snow, and the icicles tinkled in the woods of a moonlight night like so many castanets gone mad. She made the greater part of the voyage by sea, and was consequently very seasick, for the water was rough and the gale tempestous.

"I will come back by land," she said to herself, as she sat in the little hotel at Portland, and viewed her green and yellow complexion with a shudder. "Money wouldn't induce me to risk my life again in that horrid steamer, where one is buffeted and seesawed about on waves that are as high as a house. The palace-car fare will be something of an extra expense, and I shall lose my return ticket by steamer, but I'm sure Mr. Symington won't grudge it to me when he hears how I've been pitched and tumbled about on the ocean in peril of my life."

And she put on her black brocaded silk, her new plumed hat, and the seal dolman, and took the northward-bound train, resolved to present an imposing appearance to Aunt Grizzy Grumpton when she should reach Wild River station.

It was very cold—a dull, bitter, leaden cold—with the ground frozen like a rock, the streams bound in ice, the sky gray and bitter, with an ineffable gloom. Aunt Grizzel Grumpton lived in a little one-storied house on the top of an uncompromising hill, where a solitary cedar tree was twisted around like a corkscrew with the force of the east wind, and the few lean sheep huddled behind the rocks in shivering groups, picturesque, but far from comfortable. And even after they had come in sight of the old building whose one coat of red paint had long ago been worn away by the suns and rains of well-nigh a century, Mrs. Symington had serious doubts whether the one-horse sleigh in which she was jerked and jolted up the incline would not be blown sheer away by the rush of the tempest before they could reach their destination.

However, it wasn't. And once in Aunt Grizzy's cottage things were very comfortable. There was no wide-throated chimney, filled with moss-fringed logs, such as the fancy of city dwellers is apt to depict in the solitary farmhouse. People in Maine know better than that. But there was an immense cook stove, which heated the room to an atmosphere of eighty odd degrees; the cracks in the window sashes were pasted over with brown paper, and sand bags were laid on the top ledges, while a double rag carpet covered the floor, and a wood-box, heaped to the very top, stood in the angle of the chimney piece. Aunt Grizzy's dress was of blue homespun flannel, and she wore a worsted hood pulled over her ears, and a little plaid shawl folded over her breast, and she was addicted to the use of snuff, and said "Hey?" whenever any one addressed her.

"My cheeny?" said Aunt Grizzy. "Well, I'm free to own that I think a deal of that cheeny. But I don't know, Niece Arabella, how you came to hear of it."

"It is an heirloom in our family, Aunt Grizzel," said Mrs. Symington, exerting herself to speak loudly.

"Hey?" said Aunt Grizzy, with her hand placed sounding-board fashion behind her ear.

"Every one must have heard of it," said Mrs. Symington, at the risk of breaking a blood-vessel in her throat.

Aunt Grizzy's wrinkled face fairly beamed. "Well, I calculate it ain't absolutely ugly," said she. "But still, if you've really set your heart on it, Niece Arabella—But it ain't unpacked. I always put it away this time o' year when there ain't no tea parties given."

"Oh, never mind that," said Mrs. Symington, her heart leaping within her at this easy conquest of the fort. "It will be all the more convenient for me to carry it. People always keep such treasures put away in secret places."

"Hey?" said Aunt Grizzy, and Mrs. Symington repeated her words.

"Oh, there ain't no secret about it!" said Aunt Grizzy, as she turned the hissing sausages in the pan. "Only I hain't had time to overhaul it since you've been here."

"Naturally?" interrupted Mrs. Symington. "But I suppose it is all in good condition?"

"Sartinly, sartinly," said Aunt Grizzy. "You can look at it yourself if you like, Niece Arabella."

"Oh, that is not at all necessary," said Mrs Symington. "But now as to the price, Aunt Grizzy?"

"I ain't one to haggle with my relations," said Aunt Grizzy, giving the frying pan a shake over the blazing sticks. "Set your own price, Arabella, and if I don't like it I'll make bold to say so."

"Do you think, Aunt Grizzy," hesitated the city lady, "that twenty-five dollars would be a reasonable compensation for it?"

"Well, yes," said Aunt Grizzy. "It never cost me that, because—"

"No, of course not," hurriedly interposed Mrs. Symington, and she produced the twenty-five dollars, all in gold half eagles, with the exultant feeling of one who has picked a precious diamond out of the dust. "But I should wish you to feel that I had dealt fairly with you in a matter like this."

"Well, I hain't no reason to complain," said Aunt Grizzy. "Some folks fancies cheeny. I don't. A plate's a plate to me, and a cup's a cup, and you're kindly welcome to my set if you've took a notion to it."

Mrs. Symington went home the next day, through a whirlwind of snow, having been fed upon pork and sausages, sausages and pork, at every meal since her arrival, and retaining a very vivid recollection of the Maine winds and tempests.

"I don't think I'd go back there again, even for a set of old china," said Mrs. Symington, as she seated herself on the velvet cushions of the palace-car and shrank shiveringly inside of her seal dolman and fleece-lined fur gloves. "Aunt Grizzel will never die a natural death; she'll be blown away, like Mother Hubbard."

But all these petty tribulations were forgotten as a thing out of mind on the brilliant January morning on which, in front of the sea-coal fire in her own cozy drawing-room, she unpacked the coarse wooden box wherein were concealed the priceless treasures of Aunt Grizzy Grumpton's china.

"Don't touch them, Stanhope," said she, with a small shriek of dismay. "Men are so dreadful careless. Oh, here they are on the top, all wrapped in separate pieces of paper."

"Eh?" said Mr. Symington, standing by with a hammer and screw-driver brandished in either hand. "Are these—antiques?"

"Good gracious me!" gasped Mrs. Symington. "What can this possibly mean?"

For the china which she unwrapped from its coverings of coarse brown paper was a cheap and common style, such as is associated in the mind with tea chromos, gaudy lithographs and salesmen of the Hebraic persuasion—white, with a band of imitation gold around each piece, and a coarse flower sprawling below, as if it had been laid on with a miniature whitewash brush.

"This is never my Grandmother Grumpton's old china," said Mrs. Symington, bursting into tears, and pushing the hideous atrocities away with a force which cracked two plates. "I'll write to Aunt Grizzy at once, and this misunderstanding shall be cleared up."

In the course of time an answer came from Wild River, stiffly written in pale ink, and conveying in its tout ensemble the general impression that Aunt Grizzy had wrestled with it as if it had been a fit of the Asiatic cholera.

"DEAR NEICE" (it said),—"With Love and duty I take up my Pen to inform You that the China is all right Bo't from Snefly & Pipkin, in Boston, last November, at Eight ($8) the Set, to be transported at my own Dammage. As for my Mother's old Set, which Captain Babcock bro't from Calcutta in the Year 1796, I Gave it to his Neice Helen Hosmer two Yeres ago for a Pare of Gold Spectackles and a Fur Muff, being so Cracked and Old-fashioned that it wasn't worth no more. But I am told that she puts it on Ebbony Shelves in her Best Parlor. But Helen never was more than Half-Witted, and your Set witch you took home with you is worth a Deal the most Monney. So you have the Best Bargain. With love, I remain, Your Aunt to Command,

"GRIZZEL GRUMPTON."

"Ah!" said Mr. Symington, who had been listening intently to the contents of this much blotted and besmeared piece of manuscript, sealed with Aunt Grizzy's thimble top, and still retaining a subtle odor of fried sausages and griddle cakes. "A seal dolman at three hundred dollars, a thirteen-dollar hat, a pair of fifteen-dollar fur gloves, a fifty-dollar journey and a twenty-five-dollar investment, all for a set of china which you can buy anywhere on the Bowery or Grand street for ten dollars! How does that look, my dear, as viewed in the light of political economy?"

And Mrs. Symington answered only by her tears.

"There, there, Bella, don't fret," said her husband, kindly. "Let the thing go for what it is worth. Forget it."

"But I can't help f-fretting," sobbed Mrs. Symington. "One thing is quite certain, no ever—I never will be such a fool again. I will not spend another cent for ceramics until I have economized enough to pay for this outrageous swindle."

"Gently, my dear, gently," said her husband. "Now you are going too far. Aunt Grizzel was honest enough. You said you wanted her china, and she sold you her china at your own terms."

"But I didn't mean this china," said Mrs. Symington.

"How was she to know what you meant?" said Mr. Symington. "China is china, and to me one piece is as good as another."

And Mrs. Symington was too broken down and spiritless even to argue the point with him.—*Bazar.*

Cloves.

Cloves grow on trees from twenty to thirty feet high, having a handsome pyramidal shape, with leaves that are large, glossy and evergreen. It is a native of Malacca, but is now grown in nearly all the spice islands of the Indian ocean, the larger part of the crop coming from Amboyna, in the island of Ternate. Many years ago the Dutch undertook to control the production of this spice and to confine its growth to this island; they, therefore, destroyed the clove trees in the other spice islands, but the high prices which they demanded gradually led to its cultivation in territory outside of their jurisdiction, and they afterward abandoned that policy. Still, most of the cloves now produced are grown in Dutch territory, and the high prices which have prevailed during the last year or two have been attributed partly to a failure in the crop at Ternate and partly to the Acheen war, which has considerably interfered with the supply usually derived from Sumatra. The cloves of commerce are not, as many suppose, the fruit of the clove tree, but are the flower buds. The ripe fruit in shape resembles a small olive; it is of a dark red color, with one or two cells containing as many seeds, and it is also aromatic to a certain extent, and sometimes appears in commerce in a dried state under the curious name of "mother of olives." It is not nearly so pungent, however, as the flower stems. Indeed, the whole tree—leaves, bark and wood—seems to be impregnated in some degree with the strong, distinctive clove flavor; but the flower buds are the principal commercial product of the tree. When first gathered they are of a reddish color, but in the drying process, which is generally partly done by wood fires and partly in the sun, they turn a deep brown color, as they are when they reach us in America. Although the tree grows wild to some extent, it is regularly cultivated in plantations, the plants being some ten or fifteen feet apart and carefully pruned and cared for.

ANIMALS AND THE LAW.

Dogs, Cats, Bulls and Bees that Have Been Brought Before the Courts Here and in Europe.

Dogs and cats and other animals figure very extensively in the legal literature of Anglo-Saxon countries, though they are no longer cited to the bar in their proper persons and put on trial as they were in mediæval days. And it must be said that, like the nobler animals, men and women, they have at times to complain of contradictory decisions. Thus an English jury refused to give damages to a man who was annoyed by the yelping and barking of his neighbor's canine pets, but in America it has been decided that one may lawfully kill another person's dog if it is in the habit of haunting his house and barking and howling by day and night to the disturbance of his family, if he cannot otherwise prevent the animal from annoying him. Plato and the Roman legislators held that, as it was in the nature of dogs to do mischief when unrestrained, their owner was under such circumstances liable for damage done by them, but from a very early time the English common law has assumed that to make the owner responsible it must be shown that he has been aware of the animal's particular tendency to such mischievous acts. The presumption that the animal is tame was carried in Great Britain to the extent of relieving the owner from responsibility in a sheep-killing case where it was held that every dog was entitled to at least one worry. Every dog has his bite as well as his day. In the case of Rolfe last year an English jury applied the same theory to the bull. Mr. Rolfe's bull was alleged to have charged two women and knocked them into a ditch. The husband of one of them brought his action, and it became necessary for him to show that Mr. Rolfe knew his bull to be savage. Testimony to the opposite effect was forthcoming in the shape of a statement that the beast was accustomed to graze on a cricket-ground, and that he rather liked being hit by a cricket-ball than otherwise. To the contrary effect there was positively no evidence except an unlucky remark attributed to the defendant. Mr. Banks, the plaintiff, swore that when he called on Mr. Rolfe the next morning to complain, the latter observed: "That's my old bull again." The judge held that the use of the word "again" precluded him from taking the case out of the hands of the jury. This really seemed hard on Mr. Rolfe. For if he had simply said, "That's my old bull," he might have seemed to be expressing a brutal sympathy with its ferocious exploit. It is fair to add, however, that he denied having said anything of the sort, and that the jury, not being satisfied that he knew his bull was accustomed to assault mankind, gave him a verdict. Provocation, of course, reduces the dog's offense, though the authorities are not in accord as to the precise amount of provocation a dog must stand. In Illinois if he is kicked and bites back he is within his rights. Between keeping a ferocious dog and keeping a pet lion, as a lady does up in Boston, or a tiger, there is a distinction; for in the case of the latter animal, knowledge of its ferocity will be presumed from its nature. A point in dog law was raised in Cincinnati recently, when the bloodhounds and donkeys employed by a manager in representing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were seized for debt as his personal property, and in October last the question of the ownership of a kitten came up under peculiar circumstances, where the owner of the mother claimed it and the other party refused to deliver it. The plaintiff claimed ownership from the mother cat being his property, while the defendant claimed that the kitten was born on his premises and also that only a qualified title can be had in an animal belonging to a class known as semi-domesticated, to which class the cat belonged. Therefore the right of property was not absolute. A cat is the property of a person only so long as it remains permanently under his care and control. The progeny of a cat is not recognized by law as the property of the owner of its parents. After mature deliberation by the jury a verdict was returned of "No cause for action." In the Warwick county court, in England, recently, a case was heard where a shopkeeper sued the owner of a flock of sheep for the cost of his shop window. The sheep were being driven along the street, when the leader took a flying leap through the glass, six others following it with the implicit faith characteristic of the ovine kind. The defense was that there was no negligence, but the judge held that the point did not arise. The sheep became trespassers the moment they left the roadway, and defendant was held responsible for all the damage they subsequently caused. At Paris last summer the judicial tribunals gave judgment against an urban bee keeper, who, with an eye to business, established an extensive apiary right alongside of a sugar refinery, with the natural result that his bees raided on the sugar and syrup instead of going afield in search of sweets.

Tallow Growing on Trees.

Mr. O. N. Denny, United States counsel-general at Shanghai, has sent to a friend in California, for distribution throughout the State, a package of seeds of the "tallow tree," which he thinks will flourish there, with the following interesting description of the process by which its fruit is prepared for use: The nuts grow in clusters and are gathered in November. When ripe the capsule divides and discloses usually about three kernels, covered with pure, hard, white tallow. In preparing the tallow the ripe nuts are put into a wooden cylinder with perforated bottom, and after ten or fifteen minutes' steaming the tallow becomes so soft that it is easily detached from the albumen of the seed by breaking them with mallets. It is then separated from the seeds by sifting it through hot sieves, but, of course, it is discolored by mixtures with the brown testa of the seeds, and in order to strain it and make it perfectly pure and white it is poured into a cylinder made up of rings of straw placed one on top of the other, then put into a rude press, when the tallow is squeezed through in a pure state. From 133 pounds of seed is obtained from forty to fifty pounds of tallow, besides the oil obtained subsequently from the albumen by grinding, steaming and pressing it. The tallow is used for a variety of purposes by the Chinese, but more particularly for making candles, which are burned in Buddhist worship.

Pluck.

Thomas Carroll, a Wisconsin farmer, finding his leg decaying from a fever sore, grasped his foot with one hand and pressed hard with the other upon the decayed part and broke it asunder. He then called for a razor, which was handed him, and with it he deliberately cut off the entire limb. He then, without the assistance of any one, tied up the arteries, made the necessary lap of flesh around the bone, and sewed and bandaged the same without help from any one and is in a fair way of recovery.

Matches, Mice and Fire.

The enormous amount of property destroyed annually by the fire that often originates in a way that cannot be accounted for may well excite, says an exchange, an inquiry in reference to the most probable origin of these destructive fires. The watchman may be in the lower part of the house, and before he is aware of it the flames burst out in some upper room, and a general conflagration follows.

Now the public would be startled to hear it stated that a mouse set the manufacturing establishment or store on fire; yet this is, as we have good reason to believe, often the case.

It is now very common for clerks in stores, and men and boys employed in ordinary labor, to smoke cigars, and as a matter of convenience they often carry parlor matches in their pockets, and it is quite likely that some may be accidentally dropped on the floor or left standing where a mouse will find them. And just as certain as a mouse finds a parlor match, so sure will it set off the match by putting its sharp teeth into it. The parlor match contains a substance for which the mouse has a fondness, and as soon as the teeth enter the match it will ignite. If there is loose paper or other combustible material near the flame will soon spread. Let any one who wishes to satisfy himself of this fact take a parlor match and scratch it with a pin or needle, or stick it quickly into the match resembling as near as possible the action of a mouse's teeth, and he will soon have a blaze. The common sulphur match will not be touched by a mouse, neither will it ignite in a similar way. If insurance companies would consider their interests they would make the non-use of parlor matches a condition of insurance.

If they are in doubt on this subject they can make an experiment on some outbuilding or shed where mice can come, and scatter paper or rags over the floor, and leave a few parlor matches scattered or standing in a box, and they will soon witness a conflagration. Millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed in the way above referred to, and where the remedy is so easy it should be applied without delay. Let those who wish to protect their property demand of their employes that they shall not carry parlor matches in their pockets, consequently none will be carelessly dropped on the floor, and the danger from this source will be avoided.

The Library of Congress.

A short paper in the *Century* on "The Proposed National Library Building," gives the following account of the contents of the library of the United States: Having risen from the ashes of two conflagrations, the last of which, in 1851, spared only twenty thousand volumes, the government library has grown with rapid strides until it counts, in 1881, upward of 400,000 volumes, besides 150,000 pamphlets and several hundred thousand copyright publications and other books. In the history of this progress, which has raised the collection in thirty years from 20,000 books to 400,000, the marked sources of increase have been fourfold:—first, a liberal appropriation by Congress in 1852 of $85,000 in one sum for the purchase of books to repair losses by fire; second, the acquisition of the Smithsonian scientific library in 1866, with all its annual accessions since; third, the purchase of the Force historical library in 1867; and fourth, the enactment of the copyright law in 1870, making this library the national record office for copyrights, and the depository of all publications to which exclusive right of multiplying copies is secured.

The law of growth of this already large collection, aside from the very modest appropriations for purchase (varying from five thousand dollars to fifteen thousand dollars per annum, for the last thirty years), is such as to give emphasis to the fact that it requires most ample provision of space for its orderly arrangement and preservation. This library not only presents itself as the great conservatory of American letters, but there is added, by careful and steady annual purchase, a selection of the best literature of other lands and languages. It is, besides, the assiduous gatherer of books, periodicals, documents and maps relating to America. Its collection of newspaper files extends to over seven thousand volumes, embracing the London *Gazette*, from 1665 to 1881; the *Times* from 1796 to date; the German *Allgemeine Zeitung*, complete, from the close of the last century; full sets of the *Moniteur Universel* and of the *Journal des Debats*, from their origin in 1789; the New York *Evening Post* from the first issue in 1801; with complete sets of every important English and American review or magazine, and an extensive collection of periodicals, scientific, literary, etc., of other countries.

A Country Girl's Romance.

A lady correspondent at Center White Creek, Washington county, N. Y., sends to the Troy *Times* the following romance of real life. It concerns a native of Washington county. She says:

Five years ago a poor and modest country girl of twenty-one summers, following the path of duty, enlisted in the holy wars and sailed with a band of brothers to a far-off heathen shore, leaving behind her two rejected and likewise miserable lovers; one a lad of low condition, the other a regular patrician. But the heathen have souls to be saved, and for four years our self-sacrificing heroine followed the noble calling she had chosen. Early in May, 1881, our fair toiler in the vineyard, deeming that the heathens were sufficiently converted to admit of a visit to her native shore, resigned her charge for a period and sailed, via England, for her own home and harbor. An English nobleman who chanced to be among the passengers became interested in the poor American, and ere the good ship anchored at Liverpool had offered his hand, heart and fortune and been accepted. At London the lovers parted, soon to meet again, to receive a father's blessing and part no more. The bride of the future continued her journey alone with her trousseau, and was soon welcomed in New York by a host of admiring relatives and the forgotten lovers. Preparations were commenced for the reception of the noble, and the disappointed lovers sighed for the things "which might have been." But alas! the nobleman met with a financial misfortune. Tenderly did he break the news to the distant fair one, nobly releasing her from promises which might become irksome. The humble and faithful suitor (who chanced to be nearest) soon became dearest, and the weary heart, taken on the rebound, surrendered gracefully, and Thursday evening last they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the residence of the bride's parents. The many invited guests tendered their congratulations to the happy couple, who left on the evening train for the South, there to remain indefinitely.

The United States is fast becoming a vaccine nation.—*Boston Transcript.*

HEALTH HINTS.

To remove freckles take lemon juice, one ounce; quarter of a dram of powdered borax and one dram of sugar. Mix them and let them stand till ready for use, then rub it on the face occasionally.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing upon the ice or snow or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The curative qualities of common salt are not as freely impressed upon the public mind as is expedient. Inflammation can be rapidly reduced by a solution of salt, and for a weak or diseased membrane local applications of salt and water act as magic. In cases of sore throat, sore eyes or catarrhal affections, simple salt and water as a gargle or douche, is a most efficacious application. The chief virtue of mineral waters is salt, which forms a constituent either in large or small proportions in all springs recommended for healing. The unmistakable benefits derived from sea bathing and sea air proceed from that great strengthening medium—common salt. A goblet of well iced salt and water is not a disagreeable beverage before breakfast, and is highly beneficial as an aperient. If "salt should lose its savor" a most important lever of the pharmacopœia would be destroyed.

Concerning the treatment for diphtheria, the *Food and Health* says: To us it appears that fresh air is the first necessity; we should allow a diphtherial patient to be near an open window. Next, we should use hot malt vinegar for flannel wraps round the throat, gargles of the same diluted with water, and the most tonic diet possible. Neither quinine nor mineral tonics, but hot, strong wines, yolks of eggs beaten up in strong beef tea; warm baths made of chamomile flowers; feet placed in mustard and water, and flannel wraps soaked in hot vinegar around the stomach. The juice pressed from raw beef, heated in a farina boiler and given constantly, but, above all, hot red wine. Inhalations of the fumes of vinegar with open mouth and pencilings of the same within the mouth. The use of lemons is also to be recommended. Diphtheria is a preventable disease, and when we know more of the conditions under which the health of human life can exist and are inclined to listen to it and act accordingly to it, we shall have fewer epidemics such as those of diphtheria.

Great Salt Lake.

The lake from which this town, writes a correspondent, takes its name—the full name is the "City of the Great Salt Lake"—is a very curious and interesting body of water. It is about 100 miles long, from north to south, some twenty-five to thirty-five broad, from east to west, is more than 4,000 feet above the sea level, and has no outlet. Its greatest depth is sixty feet, but it is generally very shallow, being in many places not more than two or three feet deep. At one time it must have been vastly larger than it is now, spreading, an inland sea, for hundreds of miles. The water is transparently clear, but so salt—it contains twenty-two per cent. of chloride of sodium—as to form one of the most concentrated of brines.

It was long thought that it contained no living thing, but recently a kind of shrimp and several species of insects have been found in it. Large flocks of gulls, ducks, geese and swans frequent its borders and islands, one of the latter—Antelope island—being eighteen miles long. It is so buoyant that a man may float in it at full length, his head and neck, his legs to the knees and arms to the elbow being entirely out of water. In a sitting posture, with arms extended, his shoulders will rise above the surface. But swimming is hard, as the legs can hardly be kept under water, and the brine is so strong as to nearly strangle him who swallows it, and causes severe pain if it gets into the eyes. Nevertheless, a bath in the lake is refreshing, although fresh water is required afterward to remove the salt from the body.

The lake was first made known to the white race nearly two hundred years ago, through Baron La Hontan, who had learned of its existence through some Western Indians. It was formerly named Timpanagos; was supposed to be much bigger than it is, and to have an outlet into the Pacific. Fremont was the first man to navigate its waters, and he described it in 1843. The lake reminds one in many respects of the Dead sea, and the resemblance had its influence in deciding the Mormons to settle here, associating the neighborhood with Judea, and prompting them to name the strait connecting Salt and Utah lakes the River Jordan. They have copied various features of ancient Israel, and claim to believe that they, like the old Jews, are under the immediate direction of God.

Fishing in Japan.

Fishing in the rivers and streams of the main island is not considered as a sport by the Japanese but as a means of livelihood, and therefore the "gentle angler" will not receive much encouragement from the brotherhood in the land of the rising sun. Salmon trout, trout and ai (a small but game fish) are "educated" on some rivers to take the fly. The Japs work with very small flies, fine tackle, slight bamboo rods, with which they are very successful. Altogether, however, the game will be found scarcely worth the candle on the mainland, but capital sport with the salmon trout can be obtained in several streams near Satsuporo, in Yezo, during May and June, with a genuine British fly. The most important export from Yezo is in dried salmon, which are netted in incredible quantities in various rivers of the northern part of the island and in the southern Kuriles; but sport in these rivers among the dense masses of fish is out of the question, even if the proprietors of the fishings would allow their fish to be poached. The Japanese seaboard is everywhere picturesque, and the seas abound with fish, giving employment to the crews of thousands of fishing boats. When sailing along the coasts numbers of large black whales and sharks, both large and small, will be seen, the latter being caught by the fishermen, as their fins are counted a delicacy, and the skins serve many uses. The hilts of all the old swords are covered with white shark's skin.—*The London Field.*

A gentleman of this village has a family of three or four little girls. Not long since the children were talking about a pair of twins. One of them, an elder one, turned to her father and said: "Papa, what do they call it when three babies come at once?" A little one, who was much interested in the conversation, and who had heard talk about the smallpox, at once interrupted and said, with much animation: "I know, papa." "Well, what do they call it?" said the father. "An epidemic," said the little one, proudly displaying her knowledge.—*Port Jervis Union.*

SUNDAY READING.

"Live for Something."

Thousands of men breathe, move and live, pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them; none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished—their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy.

Write your name by kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the heart you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as bright on the earth as the stars of heaven.—*Chalmers.*

Religious News and Notes.

Moody and Sankey have had great success in Edinburgh.

There are 26,000 regular Baptist churches in the United States.

There are 5,856 Roman Catholic churches in the United States.

The number of churches in Chicago has increased in ten years from 156 to 218.

Rev. Dr. Manning, of the famous old South church of Boston, has been voted for the rest of his life an annual pension of $4,000, work or no work.

The Reformed Presbyterian church (Covenanters) has in the United States 107 ministers, 122 congregations, eighty-three pastors. Of the congregations thirty-four are without regular pastors.

The number of churches in Chicago has increased in ten years from 156 to 218. The Methodists have gained seventeen churches. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists each lost one church by consolidation and other changes.

The Rev. William H. Ryder, D. D., probably the ablest Universalist preacher in the United States, has resigned his parish in Chicago, and will withdraw from the ministry to study law. He is said to be wealthy and able to live a restful life if he desires.

Philadelphia is strong in the number of its churches and their membership, there being in the aggregate 150,000 church members in the city, divided into 550 congregations. The strength of the Protestant denominations is nearly equally divided among the different sects, there being 103 Methodist churches, with 27,500 communicants; ninety-three Episcopal churches, with 23,358 communicants; eighty-three Presbyterian churches, with 26,346 communicants, and sixty-five Baptist churches, with 14,253 communicants.

Popular Weather Prophets.

The so-called "Bauern-regeln," as rules for farmers, which occupy a prominent place in the indispensable "Kalender" of every German and Swiss household, have not been abolished by the process of meteorology and the publication of official weather forecasts. We find them printed as usual in the countless German almanacs for 1882. Many of them are in rhyme, too pithy to lend themselves easily to translation, and are doubtless of considerable antiquity. They may be roughly divided into two classes—those which imply a sort of jurisdiction over a particular season to a particular saint, doubtless a survival of paganism; and those which express the collective results of the actual observance of the weather by those who were dependent upon its influences, whose formulated experiences were handed on from generation to generation. "When it snows small and fine" (klein und fein), says a peasant's rule of frequent occurrence, "the cold will hold out a long time; when it snows wool and feathers (large and broad flakes) the cold will be slight and soon over." Again. "When you can make a snowball easily, the cold will be moderate." Again. "Little snow, great water; great snow, little water." Observation has proved all these rules to be true. Fine and small-flaked snow lies long on the ground, while large and loose-flaked snow quickly thaws, and its fall is usually an indication of an approaching thaw.

So, too, a "little snow," small in flake, lies long on the ground, more is added to it, and when the spring comes there is a great mass of water; whereas great snow, big in flake, quickly disappears, instead of heaping up until the definitive arrival of spring." "A mild January brings a cold spring and a cold summer." "A snow year is a rich year." "As much mist and fog in March, so much rain for a hundred days after March," and similar rules printed year after year in almost every "Kalender," are not the product of guess or venture, such as a Zadkiel may compile, but the results of actual observation. The popular rule that "Autumn without mist (nebelfrei) brings winter without cold," seems to have been verified in the year 1881.—*London Globe.*

A Great Naphtha Fire.

Although the existence of the naphtha springs in the neighborhood of Baku, Russia, has been known for centuries, it is only within the last ten years that measures have been taken for realizing their production, by using it for lighting purposes. From one of the chief wells the liquid shoots up as from a fountain, and has formed a lake four miles long and one and a quarter wide. Its depth is, however, only two feet, so that in very hot summers it is nearly dried up.

This enormous surface of inflammable liquid recently became ignited and presented an imposing spectacle, the thick black clouds of smoke being lighted up by the lurid glare of the central column of flame, which rose to a great height. The smoke and heat were such as to render a nearer approach than one thousand yards distance impracticable. Suitable means for extinguishing the fire were not at hand, and it was feared that the conflagration would spread underground in such a manner as to cause an explosion. This supposition led many inhabitants of the immediate vicinity to remove to a safer distance. The quantity of naphtha on fire was estimated at four and a half million cubic feet. The trees and buildings within three miles distance were covered with thick soot, and this unpleasant deposit appeared on persons' clothes and even on the food in the adjacent houses.

Not only was the naphtha itself burning, but the earth which was saturated with it was also on fire, and ten large establishments, founded at great expense for the development of the trade in the article, were destroyed. The fire ceased of itself unexpectedly, and thus the fears of a total destruction of the local naphtha industry have been allayed.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Six comets have been discovered in the United States since May 1, 1881.

The milky juice of the fig tree possesses a digestive power, and when mixed with

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA.; Feb. 9, 1882.

General Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, is said to be dying.

Two papers, the Reporter and the Chicago Weekly News, to all sending us. $2,25 in advance. The best offer out.

Lawrence Ager and wife died of cold and starvation at Troy, N. Y., although they had hidden in the house $2,000. Some body else can keep comfortable now on that nice pile.

In the Luzerne county woods the snow is 32 inches deep, and a suspension of the lumber business is the consequence. Up in Massachusetts from 18 to 24 inches of snow are reported.

Judge Henderson, of the Dauphin district has resigned, and it is announced by the *Times* that he will be a candidate for governor. This is more trouble for the B's—Beaver, Butler and the Bosses.

An attempt having been made one day last week to murder Col. Black, in Illinois, one of the 306, we would advise General Beaver not to wear that 1 lb. Grant medal when out electioneering.

The bosses find Beaver an unpleasant animal on their hands—one upon which they can not sit down upon with safety nor have they real love enough for him to fondle him in their laps. What puts the bosses to their extremity is another animal, a Wolf, after them!

In order to get at the honest and dishonenest pensioners, congressman Farwell has introduced a bill in the House providing for printing and posting the names of pensioners in conspicious places in each district, so that the dishonest ones can be exposed by their neighbors.

A story has gained currency in Philadelphia and New York to the effect that the title of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company is to be changed to the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania railroad, and that the main office of the corporation is to be removed to New York.

The Pacific Railroads, otherwise Gould and Huntingdon, now owe the United States $64,623,512, the principal of the outsadnding railroad bonds, and in addition $37,946,856 interest on these bonds, paid by the Government. This makes the railroad corporations debtor to the United States over one hundred million of dollars. No wonder Gould finds it necessary to own Congressmen and Judges.

In the House on 3 inst., Mr. Teller, from the committee of Pensions, reported an original bill as a substitute for the one on the subject of grantig to Lucretia R. Garfield, Sarah Childress Polk and Julia Gardner Tyler, widows of ex-presidents, life pensions of three thousand dollars per year from September 19, 1881 —that of Mrs. Tyler to be in lieu of the pension heretofore granted her.

Beaver is a prophet who has honor in his own country, notwithstanding there is a passage in scripture to the contrary. At the meeting of the Centre county executive committee, on 13 ult., James P. Coburn and Hon. Jas. Milliken were elected representative delegates and Jno. Blair Linn senatorial delegate to the republican state convention. They were unanimously instructed to support Beaver for Governor.

The decrease in the public debt for January was nearly thirteen million dollars, and for the seven months of the current fiscal year over $88,000,000, against fifty-two and one fourth millions for the corresponding seven months last year. Since July the average monthly reduction has been $12,583,700, which, if maintained five months, would show a reduction for the year of $149,000,000. Compared with February 1, 1881, there is a reduction in the aggregate debt of $130,286,000.

According to the last report of the Commissioners of Agriculture, there are 7,000,000,000 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the United States. The total value of farms and farm implements is $13,361,200,433, or two-thirds of the productive wealth of the nation. The value of live stock and farm products of the year 1878 $3,000,000,000, against $2,800,000,000 of mining and manufacturing products. From this it appears that the majority of the adult male population is engaged in agricultural, and more than one-half of the wealth of the nation is invested in that industry.

The charters of national banks have began to expire. It will be necessary, in order that banks may continue their business, that Congress shall enact legislation continuing the charters. The first charter to expire was on the 1st inst.; the next will be on 11 of April next. From date to February 1, 1883, the number of banks whose corporation existence will terminate is 393, having a capital of nearly $92,000,000, and a circulation of nearly $68,000,000. Congress will undoubtedly take some action in regard to this matter in the dirction of extending the charters. The number of national banks organized under the act of June 3, 1864, the term of whose corporate existence will cease during each year, prior to 1891, is 1,089, with a capital and circulation of $280,861,865, and $192,581,085 respectively.

Oscar Wilde and Guiteau are two nuisances for which America has no use just now. The first is an English snob and fop, who wears long hair, parts it in the middle, wears short-legged pants, and is a genuine snob in all his other styles. All know who Guiteau is and that he will soon be no more. Oscar Wilde may afflict us much longer, unless the American people turn up their noses at him wherever he makes his appearance. But there are male and female snobs and fops in this country who have nearly gone crazy over Oscar Wilde, and would die to be in his company. Wilde is a lover of the beautiful, writes poetry, and does the other things mentioned above, and it would not do for one not to pretend to show a deep appreciation of the qualities possessed by this fop from the land of John Bull. There is about as little to admire in Oscar Wilde as there is in the fops, fools and silly snips who just now affect so much adoration for him. Oscar Wilde is nothing but a simple English dandy who perhaps can write poetry as good as any one of a thousand of our college students.

Oscar Wilde! Vive la humbug—git out and Guiteau!

RETIRING PUBLIC OFFICERS ON HIGH SALARIES.—Junge Hunt is to be retired on a salary of ten thousand dollars a year for the balance of his life. He has a good chance to live twenty years yet, giving him two hundred thousand dollars for doing nothing in retirement. Quite comfortable for a rich old man. Judge Hunt came on the bench of the Supreme Court in the latter part of 1872, performed the duties of his office for about six years, and for the last three years he was wholly disabled from paralysis. He still receives his salary of ten thousand dollars a year and declines to resign. By the act of Congress he is to retire on his salary in order to have the duties of his office performed by another appointee. This is a natural and inevitable sequence of the life tenure of office. Is there vigor and integrity enough among the people to correct it by an amendment of the Constitution? We fear not. But let the question be made at once and brought directly before the people next fall. A specified term of office, against a life tenure with an endless list of pensioners on the national Treasury, that is the question. What say the people in their majesty? If worthy old gentlemen are to be supported at the public expense after a certain age, let it be ascertained on *principles of justice* who shall constitute this favored class. It certainly will not be those gentlemen of large fortunes who have been favored with high and lucrative offices till a certain age. Justice, equality and charity would cry out against this.

A SWEET SCENTED OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Any one having been in congress can go home and start a store of fancy articles with the stock he appropriates to himself at Uncle Sam's expense without the warrant of law. We have given lists heretofore in the REPORTER of the perfumery and fancy articles which congressmen have the clerk purchase for them at government expense. This disgraceful stealing is still practiced as will be seen by the following list of articles furnished a single member, and the session is not half over yet:

Two perfumery cases, bought for a member, at $10—20.

Three fans, bought for a member, at $66.50 per doz.—$16.63.

Three fans, bought for a member, at $59 per dozen—$14.75.

Three fans, bought for a member, at $39 per dozen—9.75.

Two necessaries, bought for a member, at $18 per dozen—$3.

Six toothpicks, bought for a member, $56.34 per dozen—$28.17.

Two fourteen carat charm magic pencils, bought for a member, $183.60 per dozen—$30.60.

Six silver egg pencils, bought for a member—$18.

Two bottles of cologne, bought for a member, at $1—$2.

Seven knives bought for a member—$109.67.

Three card cases, bought for a member, at $41.33 per dozen—$10.33.

Two handkerchief boxes, bought for a member, at $9 per dozen—$1.50.

One odor case and vases, bought for a member—$12.85.

One fine opera glass, bought for a member—$40.

One hair brush $1, and case $17, bought for a member—$18.

One shaving case, bought for a member—$13.

One visiting list, bought for a member —$3.

A victim of the marriage insurance fraud, Mr. Henry M'Laughlin, of Lebanon, has made a statement showing how he was sucked in. He states that he insured his son and his bride prior to their marriage for ten thousand dollars, paid $51 for policies, and $187,50 for the first assessment. He says that he was promised a profit of at least $1,500 in one year after the marriage. His son was married in July, 1881, the money was to have been paid in January last. The company, instead of paying $1,500, paid him but $191.80 or $36.70 less than was paid originally. Mr. M'Laughlin says that the check he received from the association was accompanied with a statement. The total amount assessed for the July claim was $16,615.75 but of this amount only $8,881,66 was paid, and as there was an aggregate of $436,000 of claims for that month, it only paid $191.-80 on every $10,000 of insurance. He knows of several other persons who have fared no better than he, and he makes this statement to the public so that all may know how marriage insurance turns out. There are many people who have been persuaded into these concerns the same as he was, who are still paying the assessments with the hope of getting a handsome sum some day.

On Friday last the committee on war claims gave a hearing to the Chambersburg delegation on the subject of the celebrated border claims. Ex-Congressman Stenger explained the character of these claims and of the gentlemen appointed by act of the Pennsylvania legislature to adjudicate upon the case, and their action thereon.

The total amount claimed was in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, and this was reduced to about $500,000. The witnesses are now mostly dead and evidence upon which the decisions rested was no longer obtainable. The cases were proved while the witnesses were alive, in the same manner as the claims adjudicated by the southern claims commission. The delegation now asked the committee of war claims to report a bill empowering the quartermaster general to accept these decisions as final.

There is a good deal of question as to whether such a bill will get through the house, even if favorably reported from the committee. Southern members say that Pennsylvania Union men are no more entitled to reimbursement for the ravages of war than Union men in the south. If Pennsylvania men are to be paid those south of Mason and Dixon's line will come in and burst the door of the treasury wide open.

That the Harvard college students do not take much stock in Wilde, is evident from the way they insulted him at his lecture in Boston, the other day, as will be read in another column of the REPORTER. It may be right for them to think light of him—and we do not know but what it shows some good sense on the part of the young men—but they should not wantonly insult him, even if he is ever so big a snob. This is a free country, and a man has a perfect right to be a snob or not just as suits him, but we have no right to be wanting in decency. The best way to treat Oscar, the "lover of the beautiful in Nature" and knee-breeches, is to let him alone, and if he lectures to stay away. It may be ridiculous to wear pants with legs off at the knee, there's no law against it, unless perhaps, they were cut 12 or 15 inches shorter yet. If you only let Oscar alone he will play out very soon, and go back to Hingland with not so great love for America as for the beautiful in Nature.

THE VIRGINIA TRADE PLAGUING ITS INVENTORS.

The Mahone business is falling to pieces, and the disgraceful marriage of fierce anti-repudiation republicans with the meanest class of repudiationists in Virginia is bringing fruit to trouble the unprincipled parties before the honeymoon is over. The Philadelphia *Times*, speaking of it says: No intelligent observer of political events expected the Mahone Repudiation combination of placemen to last in Virginia, but it was generally believed that it might hold together long enough to divide spoils to be parted at the threshold of its power. It did manage to stick together until Mahone whooped Riddleberger into the Senate, but just when the machine began to totter and it finally wrecked itself in attempting to defeat Auditor Massey.

The control of the Senate has already passed from the Mahone Repudiationists, even to the election of an anti-Repudiation President of the body, and there is a dead-lock in the election of a successor to Massey. Nor does the work of disintegration stop on the Massey issue. Riddleberger has been nagged and pricked up by the opposition until he delivered a declaration of independence, and he pretty clearly indicates that he will run a party of his own when he sits down beside Mahone in the United States Senate.

With Governor Cameron notoriously restive under the whip of Repudiator Mahone, and Senator Riddleberger, threatening to swing off in a gang by himself, it requires no perspicacity to foreshadow the early ebb of the muddy tide of dishonor and shame that Mahone swept over Virginia. Cameron is young, able, ambitious and brave, and he is Governor for four years. He is not likely to go down in the early grave of Mahone Repudiation from choice, and Riddleberger is just great enough to believe himself too great to be bossed by a declined master, and he will peddle out Stalwart post offices and revenue commisons while Arthur reigns; but it is no wild guess that Cameron and Riddleberger will cut from Mahone and come to the front as Democratic leaders about 1884.

The terrible railroad collision at Spuytea Duyvil, in New York, it appears from an investigation, was caused by a set of drunken legislators. The charge is generally denied, though it is said that they know who pulled the air brake cord previous to the disaster which caused a stop. They say he was an assemblyman who was very drunk and while getting his bag from a small rack pulled the cord. It is said that a quartette in one of the staterooms indulged in such wild rioting that the priest who was killed had frequently exhibited his disgust, while another party, after trying in vain to make a temperance assemblyman drink threw an open bottle of whiskey in his chair and told him to take it home. It is said subpoenas will be served on several assemblymen, but both the railroad company and assemblymen are anxious to suppress details of the conduct of passengers on the train.

Lauderdale county, Tennessee undertook to shrink out of the payment of $28,000 of bonds which the citizens had voted to aid in building a railroad. In order to escape in levying a tax for the amount of judgement recovered against the county for the said bonds all the Justices in the county, twenty-three in number, resigned. United States Judge Hammond now decides that they have no right to abandon their offices, and he holds the judgement over them as a lien upon their individual property, pending their further action in the mandamus to levy a tax in April next to pay the judgement. It is safe to predict that the Justices will put on the tax rather than pay the debt themselves. If Judge Hammond's doctrine could be universally applied, town and county debts would be less carelessly contracted, and their payment less frequently evaded. Judge Hammond's remedy would be somewhat harsh, but it is no doubt effectual. The Justices will not hesitate long between the alternative of obeying the Court or having their property sold to satisfy the judgement against the county.

Renewed reports come from the southern tier of counties in Illinois stating that the deplorable condition of the inhabitants produced by the scanty crops of last year continues, and that despite the relief measure and the aid extended by the public at large there is still great need of help to prevent starvation. There is a mass of correspondence in the Governor's office bearing upon the subject, showing that the complaints are chiefly from the twelve counties in the southeastern part of the state, which suffer so severely—namely, Crawford, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lawrance, Marion, Perry, Sabine, Union, Wabash and Wayne. Among the papers are several petitions in which legislative action is suggested, and the Governor is asked to include the subject of affording relief to the sufferers in his call for the coming extra session of the Legislature. There is some doubt as to whether the Legislature can afford relief other than to join the Governor in commending private aid. One correspondent, in looking up the record, finds that "Egypt," by which name is meant Southern Illinois, has for years been in receipt of much larger sums for various purposes from the State government than it has paid in taxes, and that some of the newspapers of that section not only do not indorse the cry for help, but emphatically protest against it as not genuine. The correspondent strongly attests his faith in the bogus character of the request, and draws the conclusion that "Egypt" is attempting to impose upon the remainder of the State.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues and $2.25 in advance, will receive for one year the REPORTER and the Chicag "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 willsecure the "News' and the REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulction.

An æsthetic young lady of this city wrote to Oscar Wilde at New York soon after his arrival in this country, stating her admiration for him and soliciting his autograph. On Wednesday she received a gem of poesy in Oscar's own chirography and now all the other girls in the city are dying of envy.—Williamsport *Daily Banner*.

"An æsthetic young lady"—that is, a young lady full of giggles and bangs, and dime novels, and sich like, that don't help her mama in the house-work, thumps on the piano and don't know when to sweep a room or how to make a bed. That's an æsthetic young lady.

In those common diseases to which ladies are liable, such as Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, the use of Green's No. 1 and 2 Liver Pills is confidently recommended, as an experience in their use of 25 years has shown them to be exactly suited to such cases. A single trial will convince the most skeptical.

THE ANTI-JEWISH FURY.

Some Of The Outrages That Have Taken Place In Russia.

Murder, Rapine, Theft and Arson as Agencies of Agitation.

The London "News" publisher has a long description given by a Russian gentleman named Myer Bankavitch, who has just arrived from Smilla, in the province of Goborno, in Southern Russia, of the scenes there of which he was an eye witness. He says: "The outbursts of terrorism occurred chiefly at the monthly fairs, when large numbers of farmers and peasants assembled in town, and the towns people incited the farmers to attack other Jews. The drinking houses were thrown open and drink was freely given to the fanatical populace. The public drinking houses kept by the Jews were first broken open and the casks rolled into the streets, some of them were smashed, and the people drank the raw spirits off the streets. These acts were followed by the breaking open of warehouses and places of business kept by the Jews, which were wrecked, goods of all kinds thrown into the streets and trampled upon in the orgie which ensued. Many of the populace of the town joined in the mob in their attacks, while others, including the police, incited them to continue their violence. They broke into many houses and plundered them in the sight of the authorities, grossly ill-treated the inmates in every instance. One house was that of an old man named Abraham Miller, who was much beloved and respected by the Jews. He was seventy years of age, and lived with his wife, son and daughter-in law and two grandchildren. When the marauders attacked his house all the family took refuge at the top of the premises, and tried to hide themselves. They were discovered and fiercely attacked. The old man and his son, driven to bay, killed two of their assailants, but they were soon overpowered and dragged down the stairs and cruelly maltreated. The women were outraged and every member of the family, including the children, were afterward brutally murdered. I speak from my own personal knowledge of these facts, and, from what I saw and know, I solemnly declare that there were not less than fifty or sixty women and young girls outraged by the mob. One girl whom I knew intimately died from the effects of this revolting treatment. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the number of Jews killed, but the whole of two thousand families were attacked, and numbers were killed, especially in those cases where there was any attempt made in defense. The reign of terror in Smilla lasted on one occasion for thirty hours, there being no attempt on the part of the police or the military to quell the riot." Few if any of the populace were arrested, although the atrocities of the Jews were committed wholesale and under the eyes of the soldiers, who frequently helped the rioters to maltreat the Jewish people.

The report of the commission appointed at Warsaw to relieve the victims of the anti-Jewish riots there shows that altogether there were 2,011 families ruined, numbering about 10,000 souls. They include 246 publicans, 281 tobacconists and other retail shopkeepers, 498 eating house keepers and others engaged in supply of refreshments, 318 workmen and 437 employers. During the riots there were demolished 292 liquor shops, 603 eating houses, warehouses, and synagogues and 393 private houses, all the property of Jews.

THE GREAT GEYSER OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

There are three geyser basins located in the valley of Fire Hole River, at an average altitude of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. They are the upper, middle and lower, and are from ten to fifteen miles apart, in their order. The upper or great geyser basin, is the most active. Here are located the great spouters, conspicuous among which are the Giant, Giantess, Bee Hive, Castle, Grand Cornet, Saw Mill, Lion and Cub, and last, but by no means least, Old Faithful. These are all appropriately named. For instance, the Giant and Giantess are so called because of the immense size of their craters and the force of their action; the Bee Hive and Castle because of their peculiar formation of their cones; the Saw Mill and Lion from the roaring noise they make when in a state of activity; and the Old Faithful, because she discharges her chambers of steam and water at regular intervals of sixty-four minutes. The tourist can rely as absolutely on Old Faithful giving an exhibition every sixty-four minutes as he can upon the rise of the sun at the time specified in the almanac. Our party has been camped here ten days, in which time Old Faithful has been as regular as a Connecticut clock. The stated intervals of her activity have not varied in the memory of the oldest habitue of the park. Other geysers are variable in the time of their action. In fact all the others seem to be subject to changes. The Bee Hive is becoming more active every season. She now gives an exhibition from two to three times every twenty-four hours, with "no postponement on account of the weather." The Giant, Giantess and Castle can not always be counted on, but they are all worth watching, for they make a magnificent display when in action. The Giant averages an exhibition about every six days and the Giantess about every eleven days. The tourist who is favored with all of these must make up his mind to pitch his tent for two weeks and watch through the long, weary vigils of the night; but in the end he will feel fully compensated for his perseverance and for his faith.

As the tourist lies rolled up in his robes at the dead hour of the night in this romantic region, he may feel the earth tremble, hear the rushing of the water and the hissing of steam, and, if he will look out of his tent, he may see near by, or in the dim distance, as the case may be, limned in shadowy outline against the starlit sky, a column of water from five to ten feet in circumference and from 200 to 300 feet in height, throwing off dense volumes of steam. This phenomena will continue for ten or fifteen minutes, and then all will be comparatively calm with nothing to break the solemn stillness but the roar of the receding waters as they rush down the steaming crater back to the deep seated chambers, from which, in due course of time, they will again be forced above the surface by another column of steam, generated at the source of heat. The problem for scientific solution is whether this steam is generated by chemical action or internal fire. It is only the purpose of this paper to describe the phenomena. A geyser in action is the grandest spectacle to be seen on this continent. Your correspondent will take the Giant as a sample geyser in action—day exhibition—and it is one of the grandest in the basin, a description of which will suffice for all of the cone varieties. By the side of the main cone is a small fissure, which performs the functions of an escape pipe to a monster boiler. When the chambers of the main crater become fully charged, short puffs of steam come hissing through this fissure, followed in a few minutes by a tremulous movement of the hollow formation under your feet, if you happen to be standing near the geyser, and a volume of steam forces its way through the orifice of the main crater with detonations, and an ominous stillness ensues for a second, which the tourist improves by beating a precipitate retreat from the brink. Finally the elements of disturbance seem to combine their forces for a final convulsive effort. Simultaneously with a stunning shock, caused by a pent-up volume of steam, a column of water, ten feet in circumference, is precipitated high into the air, emitting a volume of steam so dense that it is difficult to define the outlines of what appears to be a massive pillar of parian marble. A puff of wind wafts aside the shadowy substance, and the transcendent beauty of the column stands revealed in all of its grandeur. The drapery has been removed, and the parian pillar stands out against the azure background of an autumn sky, illuminated by a dazzling sunlight. Then comes the transformation scene. This column is shattered by an invisable force into fragments, which descend like brilliants through the fierce blaze of the sun. The laws of gravity have asserted themselves and the water, which went up in a volume, is falling in showers of spray. The delusion is dispelled. It was not a dream. The senses are no longer stupefied. The phenomena have ceased, and nothing now remains to be seen or heard but the flooded cone and the rushing of the receding water down the deep-throated geyser, and the ascent of wreaths of steam, which form fantastic shapes under atmospheric influences. The great volume of the discharge falls again to the crater, and the overflow finds its way into the Fire Hole River, whose swift current courses through the three basins, fed by a hundred geysers and a thousand boiling springs.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

BUNKING IN A SNOW-BANK.

[Leadville Chronicle.]

That there is at least sufficient latent heat in the snow to prevent death from freezing while entirely surrounded by it, Frank White, of this city, who returned a short time ago from a long trip in the Indian country, is willing to testify. In the course of his homeward journey Mr. White had an experience which all the mineral wealth of Leadville could not tempt him to repeat. It was on the Grand River, where the snow had recently fallen to a great depth. The weather was somewhat murky when he started to return, but he relied upon a tolerably good prairie and that unknown quantity termed good luck to get back before the snow had fallen in any great quantities. In both of these he was sadly deceived, as the freezing flakes which began to fall on the second day out soon obliterated everything save the most bold and readily recognized landmarks. On the fourth day he was lost in the storm and at last found shelter in a little clump of cottonwood trees the thickness of whose branches in a measure protected the ground. The night had turned bitter cold, and to his dismay he found that in his tramp his match-safe had fallen from his pocket and was not to be found. For an instant it seemed if nothing but a frozen death awaited him, for he knew well to spend the night where he stood or even to tarry there motionless any further length of time would surely be fatal. Already the colored lights that are a sure forerunner of death by freezing began to flicker beyond his eyes and he felt that he must take desperate chances for existence. It was then that it occurred to him that he had read somewhere of the latent heat in the snow, and the last resort of freezing men. He did not stop long for deliberation, but began, with benumbed fingers, to burrow in the huge white bank ahead of him. In a few moments he had excavated a hole of considerable size, and, drawing his blankets tightly around him, he crept in. After a short time his body began to grow more comfortable and his hands regain their sense of feeling. Then he grew sleepy, but he dared not close his eyes, fearing that it was the stupor of freezing that he felt. At last, without knowing it, he fell asleep and did not awaken until early the next morning. He had passed as comfortable a night as if he had had a roof over his head, and save for his frost-bitten finger tips, which had been exposed, he was uninjured by his night in the snow. He resumed the tramp early in the morning and towards the close of the afternoon was much relieved to strike a camp of surveyors.

A FIRE-HAUNTED MAN.

[Breckinridge (Ky.) News.]

Mr. James Minor, a wealthy bachelor of Nelson county, and a brother to Hon. William B. Minor, of this county, possesses a history so much out of the common run that it is well worthy of being put on record. He is literally a fire-haunted man. All his life he has been persistently followed by a series of strange fatalities that are in themselves almost enough to cause the least superstitious to look upon his visits as something to be dreaded. When a child, Mr. Minor's mother was accidentally burned to death. At the decease of his father he inherited the homestead farm, the dwelling on which was at that day one of the finest residences in Nelson county, having been erected at a cost of $10,000. It caught fire and was consumed to ashes. He erected a new house at a like cost, only to become in its turn food for the hungry flames. He subsequently engaged in the lumber business and lost a large and valuable lot of lumber by fire. He then visited his brother, residing in Holt's Bottom, this county, and in two or three days after his arrival the dwelling of the latter was consumed by fire He then went to Kansas to visit his stepmother, and while they were conversing about the strange fatality that seemed to dog him through life, the kitchen of her house burst into flames. Returning to Kentucky and visiting at the house of a relative in his native county, while the family were discussing his bad luck—during the course of conversation his host assured him that while they were glad to see him, of course they were rather afraid that they would be burned up in consequence of his visit—the kitchen of that house was also discovered to be on fire. From thence he proceeded to visit the family of another relative in the same county, and, as usual, the subject of the remarkable fatality that seemed to pursue him formed the staple of conversation. A broom in the room was ignited by a spark from the fire, whereupon the young lady of the house remarked that she had left some fire in the parlor and she believed that she would go and see if everything was right. Opening the parlor door the apartment was discovered to be in flames. If any county in any state can produce a man who can so truthfully point to a life filled with such strange experiences, or anything at all approaching them, now is the time to bring him to the front.

A BOUNCING BABY ELEPHANT BORN AT BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgeport, Conn., February 2.—A large number of spectators were present in the elephant pavillion of the winter quarters of Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson's circus to-night, where a baby elephant was born at 8 p. m. to Queen, a huge lady member of the drove of twenty elephants belonging to the circus. From 6 p. m. until a few minutes before 8 Queen gave evidence of her approaching travail, but the event was not expected to occur so soon. Mr. Barnum was telegraphed for at ten minutes before 8 and arrived five minutes after the birth of the youngster, which he prizes more than any animal he ever owned, excepting only the baby Columbia born to another of his elephants two years ago He has the honor of claiming the only two elephants ever born in captivity. The baby, a well-formed, strong and active female, has a rough, bluish hide, coated with coarse hair an inch long. Its weight is 100 pounds. It is 2½ feet in height and 3 feet long. Its little trunk is 7 inches long. The big mother exhibits great fondness for her offspring, which was suckling between her four legs within an hour after its birth. Mr. Barnum offers $1,000 a week for an insurance on its life for fifty two weeks. Mr. Bailey, one of his partners, reached here at midnight. The birth has created intense excitement among the circus people, the proudest of whom perhaps is Professor Geo. Arstingstall, who has charge of the great drove of elephants. A large number of scientific men from several cities will reach here tomorrow to get points relative to the advent of the little phenomenon. The baby elephant is an invaluable piece of property to the circus, Mr. Barnum enthusiastically declaring that $300,000 could not buy it. It will be the leading attraction of the show this season. Hebe, the first baby elephant, was born at Philadelphia on March 10, 1880, and nursed until about a month ago. She now weighs 1,000 pounds.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues and $2.25 in advance, will receive the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 will secure the "News" and REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

Mrs. M. Watcher, Springdale, Pa. My Chronic Catarrh is much better, from the use of Peruna.

My wife said I was a fool when I brought home a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. But when it brake up my cough, drove away her neuralgia and cured baby's dysentery, she thought I had made an excellent investment.

—Clothing cheaper than elsewhere in this county at Dinges' bargain store, where every article has been marked down to rock bottom prices.

MORMONISM AND OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

[From the Tucson (Arizona) Daily Citizen, January 21.]

A letter in the Chicago Tribune gives the following account of the methods by which Mormons maintain their control and prevent unfriendly legislation:—"Utah is not the only habitat of Mormonism in this country. There is one form of the evil at Salt Lake and another form at Washington, and unless the monster be attacked at both ends of the line I have not much confidence in the results of the present outcry against Utah Mormonism. Please make note of this political secret—that the Mormon delegation at Washington hold the balance of power in this struggle, and can absolutely prevent any very hostile measures against their institution taking effect. This power they hold and have wielded for years. They hold a sharp sword over the heads of the most influential leaders of both parties in Washington. Where an unlimited supply of money would not soften the palm of an antagonist they have unnerved him by unmistakable intimations of a personal and private nature. The Mormon Church has for years kept an accurate record, in detail, of the private life, especially at Washington, of every Senator and Representative, and it is this record, I am sorry to say, which has given the Mormons such tremendous and fatal power at Washington for a quarter of a century."

AN ELEPHANT AS EXECUTIONER.

Recent advices from India announce the execution at Cabul of Daoud Khan, formerly Minister of War to Yakoob Khan, and proscribed by the present Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdurrhaman, immediately after his recovery of power in the Khanate. It appears that Daoud, who had been for some time past in concealment, was denounced a few weeks ago by one of his acquaintances, arrested and conveyed, bound hand and foot, to Cabul, where he was cast into a dungeon. Subsequently brought before the Ameer he begged hard for his life and swore, if mercy should be extended to him, to be a faithful, loyal subject to the end of his days. Abdurrhaman, however, turned a deaf ear to all his entreaties and promises. Condemned to death by his Sovereign's sentence the unfortunate ex-Minister was carried away from the presence to a courtyard of the Palace surrounded on three sides by the stables in which the Ameer's elephants are kept Having deposited their burden upon the pavement of this enclosure, the executioners opened one of the stable doors and an enormous elephant, issuing from its stall, gravely trampled the prostrate Daoud to death with its huge fore feet. In a few seconds all was over with Daoud, and the mighty pachyderm, at a signal from its attendant, returned to its manger at a leisurely pace, as calmly and unimpassionately as though nothing unusual had happened.

THE END OF TWO MISERS.

How a Troy Man and His Wife Died from Cold and Want with $2,000 in the House.

Troy, January 30.—A lawyer was called at midnight last night to draft a will for Lawrence Ager. The attorney found Ager and his wife at the point of death, the woman suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. Ager informed the lawyer that he had over $2,000 to dispose of. On Saturday Ager sent for his landlord, and placed in his keeping four small bags containing $1,500. He had lived in privation and no one supposed he had money. Last night, at the direction of the dying man, two pocket books and his trowsers were produced, and $545 in gold were found in rotten bags. He had carried the gold on his person for twenty years, and it was black and greasy. Some of it was in $3 coins of the issue of 1856, and in $1 pieces issued in 1852 and 1853. An iron pot contained $40 in gold and a teapot $15. The money held by the landlord is in $20 bills. The will directs that $10C shall be equally divided among five cripples—one a girl—neighbors of the testator. Sixty dollars is reserved for the burial of his wife. The remainder is to be given in equal sums to the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Catholic male and female orphan asylums. Ager said that when a young man he was a school-teacher in Ireland. The woman who was dying at his side was his second wife. He had no children, but there are relatives of his at Hoosic Falls to whom he left nothing, as he thought they were "well enough off." He directed that his wife and himself should be buried at the side of his first wife. When asked why he did not use his money to obtain the comforts of life he replied: "Money is a good thing to have." He said $150 was secreted in his wife's petticoat, but the money could not be found. Mrs. Ager died at 1 o'clock and at 6 o'clock the man expired. They had lived for weeks without a fire, and their deaths are attributed to the effects of the cold weather.

WILDE IN BOSTON.

Mercilessly Guyed By Harvard Students, And An Immense Audience.

[Boston Special.]

Oscar Wilde was greeted by an immense audience. Some 3,000 or 4,000 people were packed into Music Hall.

The vicinity of the hall rang with the Harvard "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!" before the lecture, and about 8 o'clock there entered a procession of sixty young Bunthornes. The freshmen were clad in exaggerated imitation of Oscar Wilde's well-known costumes, including dress coats, knee-breeches, flaring neckties of striking colors. Several wore immense wigs, and all had lillies in buttonholes and carried big sunflowers. They entered as "Bunthorne" comes up the stage in "Patience," and took seats in the two front rows. The lecturer made his appearance shortly afterwards, and received very much the same reception that had been given his imitators. On his coming in sight the great crowd broke into loud applause, which was changed to immoderate laughter by the time the lecturer had reached the desk. He had discarded the knee-breeches, but otherwise his raiment was the same as that in which he has appeared in other places. Oscar was but slightly discomposed by the doubtful greeting and quickly silenced his grinning listeners by expressing the honor he felt in appearing in Boston, which is, he said, is the only city in America that has given a school of thought and philosophy to Europe. He was evidently prepared for the college boys, for he added that he was also honored at seeing about him such evidences of art. He had no doubt that these were young men sincere in their admiration of art, but for the first time in his life he breathed a silent prayer to be delivered from his disciples.

Oscar proceeded with his regular lecture. The crowd listened to the dull, effeminate monotone very patiently for nearly fifteen minutes, when many began to leave, and the sunflower fans in the audience began to flutter ominously. He was hoarse and in rather bad voice, having to resort frequently to the glass of water at his side. This was each time made the signal for sarcastic applause and hissing in condemnation of it, until the lecture was finished.

For 13 years I had Chronic Catarrh. The Catarrh is well. Peruna. Mrs J. Manks, Pittsburg, Pa.

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L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 55	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	3 10	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 41	3 13	
Fowler	8 37		4 05	
Coburn	8 41		4 09	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 5 30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P. M.
Montandon	ar 8 50	ar 9 30	ar 1 25	ar 6 30
Lewisburg	6 25	9 15	1 03	6 18

" venires traverse jurors, Apr T, '81, 2nd week	75		
" filing and ent. boro and twp. elections, 478 names at ten cts	47 80		
By No 292, Aug T, '79			4 00
To stationary	5 75		
" cer court crier's pay, March 10, '81	75		
" copy record in Turner case	1 50		
" cer in No 5, Jan T, '81	20		
" order to receive in No 9 Aug T, '80	1 25		
" cer raoad, No 8, Nov T, '80	25		
" cer in road, No 5, Nov T, 1880	25		
" oath mercantile app	75		
" filing petition and cer. of app. of J M Wilson, sup.	1 00		
" filing petition and cer. of app. of G R shel, ass's'r.	1 00		
" sat in No 169, Jan T, '77	15		
" cer of Galbraith	25		
" cer of app. of assessor of Hust'n twp	1 00		
" to transmitting names of 12 J. P's to sec of Com., and notice of contest in Millheim boro	4 00		
" filing auditor's report of Walker twp	25		
" cer in No 14, Jan T, '81	20		
" cer in No 9 Jan T, '81	20		
" " No 15 "	20		
" " Nos 4 & 10 "	40		
" cer to veniores, No 9, Aug T, '80	20		
" order to divide Ferguson twp sec No 11, Jan T, '81	1 25		
" lunacy case, No 236, Apr T, '81	3 00		
" cer in No 13, Jan T, '81	20		
" cer in No 236, Apr T, '81	25		
" 1 court bonds and swearing costs	7 77		
" 32 court returns, Apr T, '81	4 80		
" cer grand jurors' pay, Apr T, '81	75		
" cer traverse jurors' pay, Apr T, '81	75		
" cer traverse jurors' pay, Apr T, '81, 2d week	75		
" cer court pay, Apr T, '81	75		
" road, No 16, Jan T, 1881	20		
" cer Spring and Marion twps, No 6, Nov T '8	20		
" temporary discharge of Wm Brown	1 00		
" temporary discharge of T McAllister	1 00		
" filing report of grand jury and copy	50		
" app of Oscar Duck & Co	1 00		
" cer in Nos 2 & 7, Jan T, '81	40		
" cer in No 11 Jan T, '81	20		
" cer bill of costs in Fausler inquest	1 00		
" cer in No 1, '81	20		
" two cer tipstaves	50		
" three cer tipstaves' pay	75		
" rule on arg't of road, No 60, Aug T, '80	1 00		
" stationary	7 15		
" cer No 8, Apr T, '81	20		
" making cer for associate judges	2 00		
" cer No 5, Apr T, '81	20		
" cer damages, No 6, Jan T, '80	75		
" cer No 9, Apr T, '80	20		
" cer No 6, Jan T, '80	20		
" filing inquest on body of M Breuer	25		
" filing auditor's report of Huston twp	25		
" rule, &c., No 10 Aug T, '80	1 25		
" " No 3 Nov T, '77	1 00		
" order for venires, Aug T, '81	75		
" venires grand jurors, Aug T, '81	75		
" traverse jurors, Aug T, '81	75		
" venires traverse jurors, Aug T, '81, 2nd week	75		
By No 31, Aug T, '80			4 00
To cer in No 13, Apr T, '80	20		
" road No 2, Apr T, '76, on arg't list	1 50		
" road No 3 Nov T '77, on arg't list	1 50		
" cer court crier	75		
" cer No 10, Apr T, '81	20		
By No 34 Nov T, '80			1 45
By No 3 '8, Jan T '76			1 75
To cer No 12, Apr T, '81	20		
" ent. apptm't of H Robb ward assessor	75		
" cer road No 11, Apr T, '81	20		
" rule and arg't. list in road No 2, Apr T, '76	1 50		
B No 56, Aug T, '80			4 00
To apt. police officers Millheim	1 00		
By No 83, Aug T, '80			4 00
To cer to Galbraith	25		
" cer No 6, Apr T, '81	20		
" ent. appt. court of Half-moon twp	1 00		
" ent. appt. dept. court of Liberty twp	1 00		
" filing inq. and cer. of G Armstrong	75		
" final discharge of T McAllister	1 00		
" report of grand jury and copy	50		
" ent appt. of viewers in No 1, Jan T, '81	75		
" No 6, Jan T, '77, as above. " " '78 "	75 75		
" No 17, Nov T, '81	3 00		
" 21 court returns, Aug T, '81	4 65		
" cer for grand jurors' pay, Aug T, '81	75		
" cer for traverse jurors' pay, Aug T, '81	75		
" cer for traverse jurors' pay, Aug T, '71, 2d week	75		
" cer for constables's pay, Aug T, '81	75		
" cer for tipstaves' pay, Aug T, '81, first week	75		
" cer for tipstaves' pay, Aug T, '81, second week	75		
" Expressage	25		
" cer road No 7, Apr T, '81	20		
" " No 2, Nov T, '80	20		
" order removing F Rote	1 00		
" cer to Lucas in same	25		
" cer B Galbraith	25		
" swearing com's clerk to yearly statement	25		
" filing inq. on M Brewer	25		
" filing petition and discharge of Wm Brown	1 00		
" Al. Man, 20 Aug T, '81	1 75		
By No 145, Jan T, '75			4 00
By No 327, Apr T, '79			4 00
To stationary	9 00		
" cer road No 10, Aug T, '81	20		
" ent. return of election held in reference to water tax in Philipsburg boro	1 00		
" appt. supervisors Halfm'n township	1 00		
" order to view No 7, Jan T, '77	1 00		
" order to view No 12, Apr T, '80	1 00		
" order for venires, Nov T, '81	75		
" venires for grand jurors, Nov T, '81	75		
" venires for traverse jurors Nov T, '81, 1st week	75		
" venires for traverse jurors Nov T, '81, 2nd week	75		
" cer road No 8, Jan T, '81	20		
" report No 7, Jan T, '77	50		
" report No 12, Apr T, '80	50		
" to com in lunacy, No 146, Nov T, '81	3 00		
" order to view bridge No 6 Aug T, '81	1 00		
" order to view bridge No 7 Jan T, '80	1 00		
" No 146, Nov T, '81	1 25		
" cer No 1, Aug T, '81	20		
" cer No 6 "	20		
" cer court crier	75		
" filing election returns, '81	1 00		
" counting vote, &c	2 50		
" transmitting 37 names to Sec. of Com., at 25 cents per name	9 25		
" cer in No 11, Jan T, '81	1 00		
" cer in No 146, Nov T, '81	1 00		
" cer and copy of bill Geo Northamer	1 00		
" two cer, No 3 Aug T, '81	40		
" cer and copy of bill inq. of Edw Riley	1 00		
" cer and copy, Jan T, '81	20		
" cer road No 5, Aug T, '81	20		
" ent. and filing report of grand jury	50		
" com to Heinje as auditor and aff. &c	1 00		
" sat in Nos 161, 5, 7, 171, 5, 181 and 6	1 05		
" order to fill jury wheel & copy	75		
" cer to two tipstaves	50		
" cer court crier	75		
" cer grand jurors' pay, Nov T, '81	75		
" cer traverse jurors' pay, Nov T, '81	75		
" cer traverse jurors' pay, Nov T, '81, 2nd week	75		
" cer court pay, Nov T, '81	75		

" 31 court returns Nv T, '81	4 65		
" order for venires, Jn T, '81	75		
" venires grand jurors Jan T, '82	75		
" venires traverse jurors Jan T, '82	75		
" venires traverse jurors Jan T, '82, 2nd week	75		
" stationary	10 00		
" cer No 10, Jan T, '81	75		
" filing com. bonds	1 00		
" cer in No 6, Jan T, '81	20		
" aff. & cer of spec. detct've	1 00		
" cer in No 4, Nov T '81	20		
By No 12, Apr T '80			1 20
To fi fa, No 16 Apr T '81	4 15		
" 23 Nov "	1 20		
" 2 Jan T '82	2 40		
" 15 "	1 20		
" No 18 Apr T '81	20		
" 147 Nov "	20		
" 131 Nov "	20		
" 142 Nov "	20		
" 21 Jan "	20		
" 87 Jan T '79	25		
	$257 87		$40 40
	40 40		
To bal due Prothonot'y	$217 47		
County order received	—		225 00
Bal. due county	7 53		

COMMISSIONERS OF CENTRE COUNTY IN ACCT. WITH JNO. SPANGLER—1881.

DR.

To Balance at settlem't due Sheriff, Jan y. 1, 1881	$475 85		
Jan'y. To conveying Amanda Dunlap to hospital from college twp	58 00		
" boarding same 4 d's. do Wm McCune 5 days	2 00		
" boarding Jas Fawles 31 days	15 00		
" conveying same to penitentiary	40 00		
" filling and mending three ticks	1 50		
Feb'y " watchman for prison five days	10 00		
" b'd'g Lincoln Hair forty days	20 00		
" boardi'g James Star three days	1 50		
" filling and mending two ticks	1 00		
M'ch. " hoes for prison	1 62		
" boarding A Reeser ten days	5 00		
" conveying Wm Coffin to hospital	45 25		
" boarding Wm Coffin thirty-three d's	16 50		
" filling and mendi'g one tick	50		
" watchman for prison five days	10 00		
" boarding Jno Hickenell two days	1 00		
" filling and mendi'g one tick	50		
" boarding Jack Turner 74 days	37 00		
" conveying same to penitentiary	40 00		
" filling and mending one tick	50		
" Hat for Turner, $2, soap for pr'n $2.25	4 25		
" tins, kettles, &c., for prison	75		
" boarding Jas Flick ten days	5 00		
" filling and mendi'g one tick	50		
" boarding J H Mullin four days	2 00		
" filling and mending one tick	50		
" summoning 108 jurors @ 25c	$27 00		
" 1 d'y d w'g j'y	4 00		
" notifying jury c'mm's & ret.	3 00	—34 00	
" publishing c't proclamat'n 3 papr's	24 00		
" boarding James Iddings two days	1 00		
" filling and mending one tick	50		
April " boarding Wm Sharp three days	1 50		
" filling and mending 5 t'ks $2.50, & making 4 ticks $2.00	4 50		
" board'g Sam'l Powell three days	1 50		
" filling and mending ten ticks	5 00		
" boarding Wm Confer 7 days	3 50		
" boarding Jas Murray 116 days	58 00		
" boarding Thomas McCallister 94 days	47 00		
" board'g Wm Brown 94 days	47 00		
" boardi'g Jas Zeigler 19 days	9 50		
" summoning 108 jurors @ 25c	$27 00		
" 1 d'y d'w'g s'me	4 00		
" notifying jury comm's & ret.	3 00	—34 00	
" publishing c't proclamat'n 3 papers	24 00		
" boarding Jac C Auman 66 days	33 00		
" board.'g James Myers 28 days	14 00		
" boardi'g Jno Mourey 28 days	14 00		
" board'g Dolly Dale 13 days	6 50		
May " boarding Mary A Pollock 3 days	1 50		
" boarding Jas Pollock three days	1 50		
" filling and mendi'g eight ticks	4 00		
" boardi'g Nan Wilson twenty days	10 00		
" boardi'g Louis Wilson nineteen days	9 50		
" board'g Laura Confer twenty days	10 00		
" boardi'g Mary Confer 21 days	10 50		
" bo'd'g Alice Brown 24 days	12 00		
" board'g Robt Pruner three days	1 50		
June " boarding Jno Taylor 131 days	65 50		
" board'g Henry Derry two days	1 00		
" boarding Jno Cole six days	3 00		
" filling and mendi'g three ticks	1 50		
July " boarding David Little 32 days	16 00		
" boarding Luther Kline 22 days	11 00		
" board'g Christ Frazer nine days	4 50		
" boarding Jno Cherry nine days	4 50		
" board'g Jesse Pleasant nine days	4 50		
" boardi'g Chas. Powell 21 days	10 50		
" boarding Jas Hood twelve days	6 00		
" board'g Frank Talladay twelve days	6 00		
" boarding D F Bailey 48 days	24 00		
" filling and mending nine ticks	4 50		
Aug. " board'g Elmer Folk six days	3 00		
" boardi'g Mary Confer forty days	20 00		
" board'g Robt Prunner three days	1 50		
" boarding Geo Miller three days	1 50		
" boarding D Baldridge three days	1 50		
" boarding W B Gressinger two days	1 00		
" boarding Pat O'Conner two days	1 00		
" board'g Robt Prunner two days	1 00		
" b'rd'g Maria Walker three days	1 50		
" board'g H E Black eighty days	40 00		
" boarding Thos E Heaton 71 days	35 50		
" boarding Hez Heaton 71 days	35 50		
" bo'd'g Eliza Shope one day	50		
" boardi'g Cal Potter one day	50		
" summoni'g 108 jurors	$27 00		
" one day drawing same	4 00		
" summoning jury comm's're	3 00	—34 00	
" publishing c't proclamat'n 3 papers	24 00		
" filling and mendi'g nine ticks	4 50		
" filling and mendi'g five ticks	2 50		
Sept. " conveying Francis Rote to hospital	54 61		

" bo'd'g Francis Rote ninety days	45 00		
" boarding M Moyer three days	1 50		
" board'g May Shriver ten days	5 00		
" board'g Forster Delige ten days	5 00		
" board'g Bruce Wallace ten days	5 00		
" boarding B. Pennington ten days	5 00		
" filling and mendi'g four ticks	2 00		
Oct. " boarding Archy Bounds 43 days	21 50		
" boardi'g Henry Fryer 225 days	112 50		
" boarding Steallian six days	3 00		
" boarding Steallian six days	3 00		
" boarding Jno Gilbert five days	2 50		
" boardi'g Thos Walker 19 days	9 50		
" boarding Hez Walker 19 days	9 50		
" filling and mendi'g seven ticks	3 50		
" levying fines of Bounds 3 per cent.	60		
Nov. " summoni'g 108 jurors	$27 00		
" One day drawing same	4 00		
" summoning jury comm's	3 00	—34 00	
" advertisi'g c't proclamat'n 3 papers	24 00		
" boardi'g Calvin Miller 77 days	38 50		
" board'g Elmer Ganoner 44 days	22 00		
" boardi'g J A White 262 days	131 00		
" boarding G Schleiffer 26 days	13 00		
" board'g Wm Neary nineteen days	9 50		
" boarding Sarah Lucas 36 days	18 00		
" convey'g Sarah Lucas to hospital	61 00		
" filling and mendi'g five ticks	2 50		
Dec. " board'g John Caine nineteen days	9 50		
" boarding A Van-Dyke 19 days	9 50		
" boarding Thos Randolph 74 days	37 00		
" boardi'g A Coleman 75 days	37 50		
" boarding John Norman 219 days	109 50		
" boarding L Gonier 77 days	38 50		
" bo'rd'g Frank Bowers 77 days	38 50		
" boarding Jno Stoner 77 days	38 50		
" b'd'g Frank Brown 77 days	38 50		
" boarding Wm Allison six days	3 00		
" boarding A Delige 138 days	69 00		
" boarding O Jamison 121 days	60 50		
" boarding L Miller 135 days	67 50		
" boarding H Brown 135 days	67 50		
" boarding Jos Anderson 40 days	20 00		
" boarding Ben Bennington 3 days	1 50		
" boarding Sam Hardy 5 days	2 50		
" boarding F M McCarty 9 days	4 50		
" boarding W Roberts 8 days	4 00		
" filling and mendi'g 11 ticks	5 50		
" summoning jury J. T. 1882	$27 00		
" notifying jury commissioners	3 00		
" filling and drawing wheel	8 00	—38 00	
" filling and mendi'g 4 ticks	2 00		
" conveyi'g L Gonier to penitentiary	40 00		
" conveying Jno Norman to penitent'y	30 00		
" conveying Frank Brown to penit'y	30 00		
" convey'g Jno Stoner to penitentiary	30 00		
" conveying Frank Rowers to penit'y	30 00		
" 93 turnkey fees @ 80 cts	74 40		
" publi'hi'g 4 c't proc.	8 00		
" pub. gen. elec. proc.	8 00	—$3197 83	

REMOVING FISH BASKETS.

" publishi'g fish not.	14 25		
" removing baskets Row'd to Jack'lie	11 50		
" removing baskets B'leb'g to Pot. M'ils	21 50		
" removing baskets Junc'n to mountn's	6 50		
" removing baskets in Elk creek	32 50		
" removing baskets in Penns creek	49 50		
" removing baskets in Spring creek	36 25		
" removing baskets in Marsh creek	37 80		
" removing baskets in river	121 60		
" removing baskets in Little Moshan'n.	42 25		
" removing baskets in Pine creek	12 25		
" removing baskets in Little Moshan'n.	19 75		
" removing baskets in Wallace Run	22 00		
" removing baskets in Up'r Bald Eagle.	37 75		
" removing baskets in Spring creek	12 50		
" removing baskets in Low. Bald Eag'e.	32 25		
" removing baskets in Beech creek	23 25		
" removing baskets in Sinking creek	29 25		
" removing baskets in Big Sandy	49 75		
" removing baskets in Logan Branch	10 50		
" removing baskets in Buffalo Run	11 00	633 90	
" Sundry writs serv-per bill rendered		60 50	
		$1791 2	

COUNTY CR.

By jury fees rec'd by Sheriff	$52 00		
" deduct'n on acct	32 00		
" county orders	3808 23	—$3892 32	

ADAM YEARICK, TREAS., IN ACCT. WITH CENTRE CO.

For Road, School and Poor Funds.

DR.

To amt. road fund on hand Jan 1, 1881	$726 35	
To amt. school fund on hand Jan 1, 1881	796 81	
To amt. poor fund on hand Jan 1, 1881	545 45	
To amt. road fund received during 1881	87 48	
To amt. school fund rece'vd during 1881	91 17	
To amt. poor fund received during 1881	37 98—	2283 24

CR.

By amt. road fund paid in 1881	673 40	
By amt. school fund paid in 1881	732 72	
By amt. poor fund paid in 1881	471 67	
By treas. commis'n on road fund	4 38	
By treas. com'sion on sch'l fund	4 65	
By treas. com'sion on poor fund	1 86—	1888 68
Total road, school and poor fund in treas.'s hands		394 56

And due Townships as follows:

	R'd	Sc l	P'r	
Burnside	2 15	2 15	68	
College	1 03	1 45	1 03	
Potter	26 03	1 71	85	
Rush	78 42	79 44	45 22	
Halfmoon	59			
Harris	1 96			
Snow Shoe	1 71			
Curtin	12 39		1 90	
Gregg	14 67	14 84	9 01	
Benner		17 60		
Haines		33 42		
Howard			38 73	
Spring			9 48	
Taylor			1 00	
	136 05	150 61	107 90—	394 56

ADAM YEARICK, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

Dr.

To amt. tax received from collectors	$45417 78	
To amt. rec'd of Comm'r.	1055 60	
" " " " u. s. l. tax.	39 03	
" " " " redemption u. s. lands	855 64	
Balance Jan. 1, 1881	5757 81	—$53125 86

Cr.

By orders paid	$42543 85	
" exonerations to coll'r	824 27	
" commis's to collec'r	2115 16	
" salary	2000 00	
" stationery	10 00	
To balance	5632 58	—$53125 86

January 2, 1882.
Balance due county $5632 58

Commissioners in account with Centre County for Borrowed Money, Showing from whom the several amounts were borrowed.

Harper Brothers	$21200 00
W A Tobias	1200 00
Angelina McBride	950 00
H G Hartsock	200 00
Chas le Harper	656 30
Mrs Clarissa Awl	4000 00
J P Gephart	1863 48
J B Fisher	10000 00
D Z Kline	1000 00
Moses Eby	354 00
John Eby	2582 00
Moses Henry Eby	494 17
Michael Eby	400 00
Margaret Weaver	500 00
Balser Weber	4770 00
John Wagner	9500 00
Nancy J Henry	5000 00
Elizabeth Taylor	5000 00
R Mulholland	2040 00
Sue E Neff	980 00
John Marks	719 87
Samuel Gramly	525 00
Joanna R Forster	1032 27
Annie Ettinger	2200 00
B F Shaffer	6000 00— $83167 09

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CENTRE COUNTY JANUARY 2, 1882.

LIABILITIES:

Bonds and notes outstanding as per list published above	$83 167 09	
Balance due Jac. Dunkle	776 00	
Balance due F. L. Hutter on binding Assessment Books	75 00	—$83 918 09

ASSETTS.

Taxes outstanding collectable	$55 607 33	
Notes and judgments in attorney's hands collectable	2 029 44	
Balance in treasurer's hands	5 632 58	—$62 359 35
County indebtedness after all assetts collectable and paid in		—$21 558 74

OUTSTANDING AND NOT COLLECTABLE.

Notes and judgments in attorneys hands	$1 708 42	
Notes in com. hands	3 447 42	
Taxes outstanding and not collectable	4 398 09	
Claims against 13 districts in county for keeping Insane, now in process of settlement by a test case. If gained by the county will add to the assetts	14 981 22	
Total	$24 735 15	

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE YEAR 1882.

For general expenditures	$36 000 00
For general repairs on pub. build'g	2 000 00
For interest on notes and bonds	5 000 00
Spring Creek bridge contracted by old board	1 600 00
For indexing Register books by order of court	2 000 00
For indexing Proth'y books order of court	2 500 00
For indexing Commissioners books by order of court	400 00
For paying bonds and notes in 1882	10 000 00
Total Estimated Expenses	$59 000 00
Estimated value of taxable property in Centre County	$10 360 097 00

We the undersigned Commissioners of Centre County do hereby certify to the best of our knowledge that the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of said County for the year A. D. 1881 and order the same to be published.

Given under our hands and seals of office this 26th day of January, 1882.

H. C. CAMPBELL, }
A. J. GRIEST, } Commissioners.
JOHN WOLF. }

Attest:
W. MILES WALKER, Clerk.

COAL, GRAIN AND PLASTER.

About four years ago I bought from Shortlidge & Co. the property I now occupy, for the transaction of the COAL, GRAIN and PLASTER business. In that time the business has almost trebled itself, and is still growing. The reasons are apparent. It has been done by close attention to business and fair dealing with all. At present our stock of COAL cannot be beaten, in either quantity or quality, in any town of the size in the State—and we are selling the same at fair prices.

We also pay at all times the highest CASH prices for GRAIN of all kinds.

The PLASTER season will soon be here, and we will have on hand from this time on, a good supply of the well known ONONDAGO PLASTER, which will be sold at or near last year's prices.

We have also a large stock of Coarse Grains, which we are selling at VERY LOW figures, considering the scarcity. Can furnish CORN and OATS in *any quantity*. Our facilities for shipping in CAR LOTS are good, and we would be pleased to name prices to any who are in need.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,
Bellefonte, Pa.

AT THE SIGN OF THE ANVIL IN BELLEFONTE, PA.

You will find the **Largest** stock of **Hardware** and **Stoves** that is kept for sale by any one dealer in Central Pennsylvania, at prices that defy competition—and I would here say before I commence to enumerate my specialties, that my **motto** is, not to be undersold for the same quality of goods; having relatives and friends in the manufacturing and jobbing trade I claim to buy goods **low**, consequently **can** and **will** sell them **low**. Thanking you for your past favors and trusting that I may have a continuance of your patronage, I will now call your especial attention to the following:

That I am sole agent for the **South Bend Chilled Plow**, which has been sold in this County for the past three years. The name of this plow is enough, alone, without going into the details of its superior advantages over **all** other Chilled Plows. Write for circulars and prices.

Next comes the **Improved Susquehanna** Cook Stoves—I have had the control of these for many years, and they are known throughout the County as being the **Heaviest** in metal, consequently wear longer than **any** stove made—many of these Low Priced Cook Stoves are made from **scrap iron** but these are **not**, and I guarantee them for one year against breakage, and to do their work satisfactorily. I have in addition to these, many other styles and makes of Stoves and ranges, to many too attempt to mention here.

Next is the **Reversible Plow Share** for which I have the control of the County; it fits all the chilled plows and also the Hublersburg or Swartz Iron Beam and Centre Hall Iron Beam plows. It is a chilled share and warranted to wear as long as six ordinary shares—buy a sample one and two extra slips and if it fails to do this I will refund the price of share. One dollar invested in this share will go as far as $3 worth of solid shares.

Next I have in addition to my business a first-class Tin-shop with a complete line of new tools and machinery, under the supervision of Philip Davis, who is a first-class mechanic—if you want good tinning, roofing, spouting, &c., done, call and see us before you make a contract.

Next—don't throw away your **old stoves** but buy the repairs for them; I can furnish repairs for any stove manufactured in the United States.

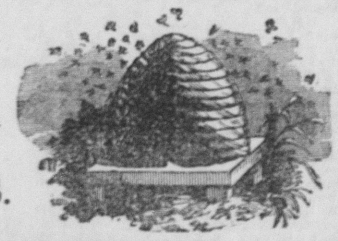
NEXT—For the past two years I have been running the **Logan Cement Works** near this place, and have Mr. Henry Womer superintending and manufacturing it; every barrel is guaranteed—the quality is not **now** questioned.

I would like to mention many other points, but space will not admit it. Write for quotations. Orders sent by mail receive just the same attention as though the party were here in person. All I ask is for my friends and customers to call and see me. We all like to show goods and I think that I have genthemauly Salesmen to greet you.

Very respectfully yours, **H. K. HICKS,**

"BEE-HIVE" ONE PRICE STORES.

DRY and FANCY GOODS.



CARPETS, **Shoes,** GENTS Furnishing Goods,

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

LARGEST STOCK!

BEST ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPEST

and most reliable place to deal in Centre County.

Merchant Tailoring a Specialty.

Sole manufacturers of the **BEE HIVE PANTALOON OVERALLS,**

Best in the World.

Goldsmith Brothers.

SECHLER & CO.,

—GROCERIES—

—AND—

-MEAT MARKET,-

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

We call special attention to our Fine Teas, Pure Spices, Cream Cheese, Sugar Cured Meats, Foreign Fruits and Confectionery.

BELLEFONTE ENTERPRISES.

With the New Year Bellefonte promises to develop into the most prosperous of our inland towns—enterprise after enterprise is being started by the capital of our public spirited citizens. The Car Works are running to their full capacity, our Glass Works are opening with every show of success, the Steel Works will give employment to 100 men, the Nail Works, (for whose success Gen. Beaver vouches,) will shortly offer employment to hundreds of people—all these public enterprises will put Bellefonte in the van of prosperous and wide-awake towns. Here then is room and place for lively, spirited and active young men. Among the best and most successful business enterprises organized recently is the LARGE AND WELL FILLED FURNITURE ROOMS OF JOHN PROUDFOOT & CO., opposite the Bush House—nothing like it in the County. If visitors to Bellefonte will only take the trouble to call at our Store, they will be surprised at the quality, style and prices of first-class Furniture. We are aiming to buy all goods directly from the manufacturers without the intervention of agents, so as to offer goods at bottom figures. ONE PROFIT is sufficient. We propose to fill your homes with Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Sofas, Odd Chairs, Tables, anything and everything in Furniture at prices lower than you can get in this County. We mean just what we say.

We also offer the public the services of Mr. John Proudfoot, who has a thorough knowledge of the UNDERTAKING business, and who will keep on hand, COFFINS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Fair prices only will be charged. Give us a trial.

John Proudfoot & Co.

CENTRE REPORTER.

SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR 1881

STATEMENT SHOWING STANDING OF COLLECTORS TO 1881, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	District.	Name of Collector.	Bal. Due. Jan. 1, 1881.	Bal. Due. Jan. 1, 1882.	Amt. Pd. during yr.
			$	$	$
1872	Halfmoon	John Ward	256 97	256 97	
	Liberty	D Robb	14 52	14 52	
1873	Boggs	Daniel Malone	7 61	7 61	
	Marion	L. C. Rearick	15 80	15 80	
1874	Bellefonte	Joseph Fox	454 15	448 30	5 85
	Philipsburg	William Riddles	845 93	845 93	
	Curtin	Fred Kerchoff	123 28	123 28	
	Half Moon	William Cross	8 72	8 72	
	Rush	H. B. Wilcox	261 30	261 30	
	Snow Shoe	D. H. Yeager	75 75	75 75	
1875	Bellefonte	Charles Brown	758 83	733 83	
	Milesburg	J. P. Shope	223 99	223 99	
	Curtin	John T. Lucas	7 36	7 36	
	Rush	H. B. Wilcox	76 74	76 74	
	Boggs	H. L. Barnhart	55 91	2 00	53 91
1876	Bellefonte	J. H. Morrison	598 78	598 78	
	Milesburg	T. M. Hall	96 12	96 12	
	Marion	David Harter	185 09	185 09	
	Penn	William Weiser	324 37	10	324 27
	Potter	G. W. Koch	753 06	553 06	200 00
	Spring	John Noll	253 18		253 18
			46 30		46 30
1877	Philipsburg	Jackson Gorton	95 46		95 46
	Howard	H. C. Holter	90 00		90 00
	Benner	Uriah Stover	266 48	176 48	90 00
	Ferguson	W. H. Fry	1336 83	1030 20	306 63
	Half Moon	George Gensamer	295 87		295 87
	Liberty	David Robb	299 03	103 53	195 50
	Marion	D. W. Orr	145 27	11 37	133 90
	Miles	Joel Morris	83 89	33 89	50 00
	Patton	G. W. F. Gray	82 35		82 35
	Harris	John Myers	227 93		227 93
	Potter	Henry Swab	272 71		272 71
	Rush	F. H. Dale	29 06	29 06	
	Spring	H. J. Tibbins	499 81		499 81
1878	Milesburg	E. H. Carr	148 01		148 00
	Philipsburg	F. O. Mattern	385 06	264 30	120 76
	Howard Boro	Samuel Brickley	117 12	77 12	40 00
	Benner	Thomas Perdue	961 67	890 57	71 10
	Boggs	J. C. Walker	537 82		537 82
	College	John A. Rupp	40 63		40 63
	Curtin	Henry Thiel	52 25		52 26
	Gregg	C. P. Leitzel	430 28		430 28
	Haines	D H. Rote	43 06		43 06
	Harris	John Carper, Jr.	199 79		199 79
	Huston	John Craig	116 25		116 25
	Patton	William Tressler	140 68		140 68
	Penn	John D. Foote	1038 47	36 00	1002 47
	Rush	F. H. Dale	658 26	658 11	15
	Spring	A. J. Swartz	1471 59	211 27	1260 32
	Snow Shoe	Joseph Thompson	68 87		68 87
	Taylor	Samuel Hoover	193 09		193 09
	Worth	Samuel Stephens	190 71	190 71	
	Howard	J. M. Kline	46 01		46 01
	Marion	William Irvin	136 44		136 44
	Milesburg	Wm. B. Miles	182 90		182 90
1879	Howard Boro	Robert Cook, Jr.	123 17	109 29	13 88
	Millheim	A. C. Musser	97 18		97 18
	Unionville	A. N. Russell	29 16		29 16
	Benner	W. A. Taylor	1003 71	879 35	124 36
	Boggs	J. C. Walker	621 50	592 50	29 00
	Curtin	Henry Thiel	104 94	70 94	34 00
	Ferguson	George W. Keichline	513 81		513 81
	Gregg	Cyrus Lose	454 14		454 14
	Half Moon	J. H. Griffin	300 07		300 07
	Howard	J. M. Kline	372 68	372 68	
	Liberty	C. A. Courter	112 73		112 73
	Marion	J. J. Hoy	859 78		859 78
	Miles	George B. Haines	569 55	569 55	
	Patton	Daniel Heckman	473 18	129 19	343 99
	Potter	J. W. Messinger	692 66	317 66	375 00
	Spring	John Garbrick	874 73		874 73
	Snow Shoe	Samuel Boyer	63 17		63 17
	Taylor	John F. Fowler	392 86	339 02	53 84
	Walker	David Yocum	639 59	319 22	620 37
	Harris	Benjamin Stamm	94 07		94 07
1880	Bellefonte	John F. Potter	3779 65	2779 09	1000 56
	Howard Boro	Conrad Diehl	349 99	145 83	204 16
	Milesburg	O. P. Kreamer	380 61	293 51	186 50
	Millheim	William Kerstetter	554 46	454 46	100 00
	Philipsburg	Daniel Ayres	1168 82	513 82	655 00
	Unionville	Edward Lucas	164 19		164 19
	Benner	Hesekiah Hoy	1895 81	736 47	1159 37
	Burnside	John A. Mulholland	99 00		99 00
	Boggs	Emanuel Noll	1072 62	631 71	440 91
	College	John W. Stewart	2332 68	693 59	1639 09
	Curtin	Henry Thiel	139 79	126 77	113 02
	Ferguson	C. B. Hess	3056 97	1568 48	1488 49
	Gregg	M. L. Rishel	2656 96	258 72	2398 24
	Haines	W. L. Bright	1352 59		1352 59
	Harris	Alexander Everhart	1516 88	150 72	1366 16
	Half Moon	P. W. Burket	941 46		941 46
	Huston	D. W. Kline	405 83		405 83
	Howard	John M. Kline	635 37	298 87	336 50
	Liberty	Daniel Herring	900 69	491 05	409 64
	Marion	John Spayde	1343 63	791 63	557 00
	Miles	John C. Smull	1426 03		1426 03
	Patton	H. D Lee	1002 28	178 28	824 00
	Penn	Samuel Ard	947 33		947 33
	Potter	Ellis Hosterman	3522 32	737 75	2784 56
	Rush	Robert Laws	234 45		234 45
	Spring	Joseph Tressler	2590 11	1344 16	1245 95
	Snow Shoe	Samuel Boyer	403 82	190 50	213 32
	Taylor	William Miller	318 94	248 94	100 00
	Union	William Spotts	285 23		285 23
	Walker	William B. Shaffer	2109 27	611 91	1497 36
	Worth	J. M. Denning	325 29		325 28
1881	Bellefonte Boro	William Jones	3723 47	1323 47	2400 00
	Milesburg Boro	William Baird	444 88	444 88	
	Millheim Boro	Thomas Heckman	532 58	532 58	
	Philipsburg Boro	A. V. Carpenter	1305 43	1305 43	
	Howard Boro	B. Weber	353 84		353 84
	Unionville Boro	W. H. Smith	245 83	142 71	103 12
	Benner	W. J. Thompson	1864 95	1593 86	271 09
	Burnside	M. F. Loy	195 11	155 85	39 26
	Boggs	J. M. Wagner	1230 68	972 54	258 14
	College	Wm. McGirk	2332 57	2132 41	200 16
	Curtin	Frederick Robb	250 83	250 83	
	Ferguson	D. H. Young	3097 54	2474 32	623 22
	Gregg	Isaac Smith	2879 86	2510 86	369 00
	Haines	Elijah Bird	2307 49	1907 49	400 00
	Harris	Benjamin Stamm	1696 12	1566 12	130 00
	Half Moon	J. H. Griffin	1055 20	856 60	198 60
	Huston	D. W. Kline	433 86	353 86	80 00
	Howard	Jacob Leathers	757 81	688 81	69 00
	Liberty	C. A. Courter	863 96	778 96	85 00
	Marion	Joel Kling	1420 62	1345 62	75 00
	Miles	Simon M. Spangler	2396 36	2127 14	269 22
	Patton	Wm. Tressler	1200 09	1057 09	143 00
	Penn	D. Kimport	1386 55	1289 05	97 50
	Potter	James A. Boal	3783 65	3358 66	429 99
	Rush	Robert Laws	566 30	242 13	324 17
	Spring	Albert Smetzler	2481 76	2437 46	44 30
	Snow Shoe	Samuel Boyer	437 92	437 92	
	Union	William Spotts	481 22	331 22	150 00
	Walker	J. G. Rover	2260 62	1902 62	358 00
	Worth	George Kelley	332 99	275 78	57 21
	Taylor	V. Beckwith	340 87	310 87	30 00
	Total		$105,653 45	$60235 67	$45417 78

TAX LEVY & ASSESSMENT FOR 1881.

Districts	State Tax	Co. Tax
Bellefonte borough	$ 228 17	$ 2495 30
Howard borough	40 72	313 12
Millheim borough	39 35	493 23
Milesburg borough	11 25	433 63
Unionville borough	5 15	240 68
Philipsburg borough	38 25	1267 18
Benner township	11 00	1853 95
Boggs "	6 15	1224 53
Burnside "	4 30	190 81
College "	99 82	2234 75
Curtin "	6 15	244 68
Ferguson "	50 22	3047 32
Gregg "	49 10	2830 76
Haines "	63 16	2244 33
Halfmoon "	14 05	1041 15
Harris "	164 04	1532 08
Howard "	8 95	748 86
Huston "	3 45	430 41
Liberty "	3 95	860 01
Marion "	31 45	1389 17
Miles "	67 88	2328 48
Patton "	13 45	1186 64
Penn "	25 45	1361 10
Potter "	132 74	3655 91
Rush "		566 30
Spring "	58 45	2423 31
Snow Shoe "	17 95	419 97
Taylor "	30	340 57
Union "	3 80	477 42
Walker "	23 27	2237 35
Worth "	2 00	330 99
	1223 97	41441 69
State		$ 1223 97
County		41441 99
Total		$42665 96

EXPENDITURES.

COURT HOUSE—JANITOR, 1881.

B Galbraith	$ 350 00

COURT CRIER'S ACCOUNT.

B Galbraith	$120 00

COMMISSIONERS ACCOUNT 1881.

		Cr
Jacob Dunkle, by bal. Jan. 1st, 1881		$467 50
by 82 days service at $3		246 00
by delivering assess books		87 50
		801 00
	Dr	
To orders	25 00—	25 00
By bal. due	776 00	
	801 00	
George Swab		Cr.
by 69 days service		$207 00
by bal. Jan. 1st, 1881		42 50
By delivering ass. books		87 50
		337 00
		Dr.
To orders	337 00—	337 00
Andrew Gregg		Cr.
By 100 days service		$300 00
By deliv. election papers &c		87 00
		387 50
		Dr.
To bal. at sett. Jan. 1st, 1881		218 50
To orders	169 00—	169 00
	387 50	

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Wilson, M'Fariane & Co., frame for map	$ 7 00
L. L. Beck, copying	32 80
H. Beck, entering 34 cases	4 25
J Zellers & Son, chlo. of lime	90
Lieb & Garbrick, ice for c. h.	1 50
Mrs. Usgart, scrubbing surveyors office	1 00
R C Mallory rep. at gate &c.	4 00
B Evans repairs at c. h.	2 25
Jas Caldwell moving ashes c. h.	4 00
W F Murphy & Son dockets prothonotary office	18 00
Adams Ex Co., freight on registration &c	3 05
F L Hutter statement book	24 50
Adams Ex Co, Ex on statement book	50
H Y Stitzer, stationary	7 27
F L Hutter, bonds & war'ts.	7 00
J H Spangler, removing ashes jail	8 00
F L Hutter, act index pro thonotary's office	100 00
J P Harris, No. 107 soldiers relief script	22 00
Water tax for c. h. & jail	125 00
Bloss & Coggenswell, medical register	9 20
H Beck taking Jack Turner to penitentiary	13 85
S & A Loeb, drapery for c. h.	11 32
Alexander & Co, coal for c. h.	61 79
H Beck, entering 31 cases	3 87
F L Hutter, in full for indices	408 00
Adam Yearick, treasurer U. S. land sold to county	144 86
John Spangler, taking prisoners to penitentiary	10 00
John Spangler, shed back of jail	17 00
F L Hutter, u. l. & ex. b.	31 00
Alexander & Co, coal for c. h.	31 77
H. Beck, entering 39 cases	4 87
" " opening u. l. b.	47 00
Adams Ex Co, ex on paper	90
" " " " assess b.	1 25
John Leathers, spittoons	1 50
F P Blair, repairing clock	75
Adams Ex Co, ex on registration book	50
H Y Stitzer, stationery	2 50
Adams Ex Co, ex on tax notices	40
W F Murphy & Sons d'd book	13 75
Wilson, McFarlane & Co, hardware &c	10 84
H Y Stitzer, stationery	3 46
Adams Ex Co, ex on index	7 40
A Yearick, dist. duplicates	1 75
Jos Devling, lock for o. d.	1 60
Adams Ex Co, ex on chair	75
Boyd & Co, chair for rec'er	6 75
W F Twitmire, stove &c, office	29 05
Adams Ex Co, freight on election blanks	75
D P Peters, court at Bush H	3 00
H Beck entering 20 cases	2 50
H Brockerhoff, board o: jury	8 25
F L Hutter, index rec. office	500 00
J Gorton serving subpœnas in Philipsburg cases	11 62
Adams Ex Co, ex on assess books	99
H Y Stitzer, stationery	2 90
H K Hicks, hardware	6 17
Wilson, McFarlane & Co, repairs at stove	3 25
H Beck, on act. indexes	15 00
J T Johnson, postage &c	29 53
Wm Mann, registers docket	14 45
B F Thomas, pens	2 00
J Roush, room rent for appeals	5 00
H Y Stitzer, stationery	2 05
L L Beck, cop'g registration	16 40
Adams Ex Co, ex on pro'y b	7 15
D Garman *et al* delivering duplicates	4 00— 1876 03

GAS BILLS.

Court House gas & st lamps	96 10	
Jail gas	302 70—	398 80

COMMISSIONERS EXPENSES.

H Beck from Lock Haven		$ 3 08
A Gregg "	Port Matilda	1 20
J Dunkle "	Mt. E. & Holter	1 00
J Dunkle "	Karthaus	7 00
A Gregg "	Pine Creek &c	6 00
Comm'rs "	" " "	6 00
"	" " "	15 00
A Gregg "	" " "	5 00
A Gregg "	Beech Creek	2 00
Comm'rs "	Mt Eagle	2 00— $ 48 28

JURY COMMISSIONER'S PAY.

John Shannon	$ 20 06
D W Kline	21 98
Henry Beck, clerk	35 00— $ 77 04

TIPSTAVES ACCOUNT.

N A Lucas	$ 8 50
C Derr	62 00
J S Parsons	96 00
S F Foster	66 00
Martin Morrison	66 00— $ 298 50

COUNTY PRISON ACCOUNT.

Alexander & Co, coal for jail	$419 76
Mrs Miller, washing at jail	3 48
Mrs Garman, " " "	7 92
Mrs Ungert, " " "	48 60
Valentine & Co, blankets &c	10 20
S & A'Loeb, clothing for prisoners	7 45
Sam'l Lewins, clothing for prisoners	16 20
Lyon & Co, clothing for prisoners	11 50
John Hoffer, clothing for prisoners	107 83
Harper Bros, clothing for prisoners	124 81
Frank Miller, taking water out of cellar	1 50
W S Galbraith, repair water pipe	9 75
R Mallory, repair bedsteads	10 00
J C Derr, repair door bells	75
H D Yerger, repair cells	6 50
Wm Moran, wood for jail	4 50
R K Hicks, hardware &c	28 76
W S Galbraith, plumbing	11 35
G W Rushenberger, repairing door bells	6 00
Peter McMahon, repairing shoes	1 00
P B Crider & Son, wood	9 00
R C Mallory, repairs at beds	8 05
Williams Bros, glazing	2 65
R J Doak, glazing	1 10
P B Crider & Son, lumber	10 93
S A Brew & Son, wood	75
Henry Beck, repairs paid	1 00
W S Galbraith, repairs	9 75
T Deschner, repair locks	1 50
J H Spangler, watching 20 days	30 00— $ 904 09

SCALP ACCOUNT.

D G Gance, 12 foxes, 3 skunks & 2 probate	$13 80
A Yearick, treasurer, 18 wild cats, 539 foxes, 1176 skunks 637 probates	1240 85— 1254 35

COUNTY DETECTIVE ACCOUNT.

M J Dolan	$ 50 00— $ 50 00

JURORS PAY—JANUARY TERM.

A Yearick, treasurer, traverse jury 1st week	$443 81
A Yearick, treas., traverse jury 2d week	342 48
A Yearick, treas., grand jury	173 72
APRIL TERM.	
A Yearick, treas., traverse jury 1st week	474 96
A Yearick, treas., traverse jury 2d week	327 84
A Yearick, treas., grand jury	216 32
A C Mingle 5 days, 2d week	10 00
W F Reynolds 5 days 2d week	10 00
AUGUST TERM.	
John Lutz	2 48
James B Lane	4 00
A Yearick, treas., 2d week	189 24
J J Musser	2 24
A Yearick, treas., 1st week	452 72
" " " grand jury	175 26
NOVEMBER TERM.	
A Yearick, treas., 1st week	386 66
" " " 2d "	319 88
" " " grand jury	215 92
O L Meek	8 00
J W Furey	10 00— $ 3765 53

STENOGARPHERS ACCOUNT.

W F Reber	$452 00— $ 452 00

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Shugert & Foster, *Centre Democrat*	$152 35
P Gray Meek, *Watchman*	74 60
E C Bender	78 00
Deininger & Bumiller	61 50
E T Tuten	146 60
Fred Kurtz	236 00
F L Hutter	299 87— $ 1048 92

COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNT.

John I. Rankin	$ 6 30
George Meiss	3 84
N. A. Lucas	1 25
Jonathan Packer	1 98
John Shannon	1 50
Lyon & Co	3 84
A. Morrison	3 40
Wm. Wilhelm	11 16
James D. Gordon	3 30
C. E. Yearick	3 90
William Miller	3 00
John Solt	2 08
R. Morgan	3 00
Jack Solt	1 65
W. C. Heinle	165 00
John Spangler	54 65
S. M. Swarts	3 84
H. H. Montgomery	5 62
J. H. Reifsnyder	11 10
N. A. Lucas	5 00
John I. Rankin	5 50
A. O. Furst	5 00
A. Williams	5 00
D F. Fortney	12 00
W. F. Reber	1 40
Charles Smith	4 05
J. B. Solt	8 62
A. Yearick	6 06
J. H. Odenkirk	5 04
Amelia Deitzel	11 52
John Shannon	1 50
Kate From	1 50
L. Weaver	93
E. Smith	93
George Walker	1 50
Clement Dale	5 00
W. R. Teller	5 52
M. L. Rishel	1 40
B. F. Hunter	4 80
Charles Smith	16 10
Beaver & Gephart	22 68
J. Gorton	6 75
R. H. Forster	4 50
John Caldwell	6 50
J. B. Solt	1 83
W. J. Carlin	5 31
W. H. Cormas	2 20
D. F. Fortney	5 06
J. M. Green	2 75
J. C. Harper	6 00
D. F. Fortney	7 00
N. A. Lucas	62
N. A. Lucas	15 12
W. C. Heinle	45 00
J. P. Gephart	8 80
John Fetzer	3 30
George Swab	3 00
G. W. Johnsonbaugh	2 20
George A. Bayard	6 00
Daniel Garman	9 00
Mott Anderson	4 50
A. Yearick	65 90
Mrs. Shenafelt et al	17 94
W. C. Heinle	31 05
H. H. Montgomery	12 50
W. F. Reeder	5 00
W. F. Reeder	1 80
D. G. Gance	3 60
Gray Gephart	3 36
Jack Vanpool	7 26
James Powell	1 50
Thomas Miller	6 00
Mary Butler	3 00
Charles Williams	1 75
Baney & Haupt	3 30
Wash Johnson	3 00
Harrison Shope	1 50
Jackson Gorten	31 33
Wilson & Crain	15 12
Jac Solt	6 40
Samuel Barr	7 56
P. Waliza et al	12 72
J. H. Reifsnyder	5 95
J. & W. R. Haynes	11 88
W R Haynes	9 50
F. F. Welzel	4 20
Jac Emerick	14 45
D. H. Yeager	3 20
Fred Auman	8 40
N. A. Lucas	6 55
James Fye	2 00
H H Montgomery	8 00
A Montgomery	3 72
N A Lucas	7 60
H H Montgomery	2 75
Robert Cook, Jr	6 50
Charles Smith	8 50
W C Heinle	5 00
J C Harper	61 75
George Stneltzer	3 66
D F Fortney	7 62
J E Speering	3 72
J C Harper	3 90
J C Hoy	3 90
J J Gramley	3 54
J M Green	1 50
W F Reeder	71 22
O L Meek	3 54
J Gorten	16 41
Joseph Tressler	1 05
W R Haynes	4 21
J L Spangler	5 00
Samuel Swab	3 42
J C Harper	6 00
D F Fortney	11 50
John Eckley	6 00
Daniel Shilling	6 00
R Morgan	10 50
G B Crawford	1 10
Mrs Senser	6 50
J C Harper	36 00
H H Montgomery	14 25
Louis Doll	2 75
George Shilling	6 00
G A Courter	3 35
W C Heinle	4 50
G Haag	3 99
W C Heinle	54 50
W W Spangler	28 71
Al Garman	1 50
C Garman	1 50
D F Fortney	12 00
D F Fortney	19 00
Charles Smith	7 25
R McCafferty	1 50
H H Montgomery	9 00
James Connelly	4 50
P M Smith	14 99
J C Harper	4 50
D F Fortney	5 00
A Hibler	1 50
John Smith	4 34
Thomas Myers	7 12
W C Heinle	66 00
Wm Tressler	3 42
B B Kreamer	4 56
Minnie Gray	3 00
H H Montgomery	2 00
Walter Riddle	9 66
H M Kepheart	5 52
Jackson Gorton	36 01
J Lose	1 50
Charles Smith	20 58
R Morgan	3 00
A Yearick	34 34
J C Harper	52 50
John I Rankin	25 90
James Ray	2 16
C Dale	5 00
H H Montgomery	10 62
J Lose	75
W F Courter	2 10
J B Solt	2 81
Robert Taylor	2? 68
James Ray	1 50
M J Dolan	33 64
A Yearick	17 52
Thomas Watson	5 28
R J Haynes	1 00
Wm Lee	7 56
Alex McCoy	3 78
Alex McCoy	5 28
John H Maize	3 80
John G Love	16 64
A Yearick, Treas	83 46
Lewis Watson	1 88
John Funk	7 20
D L Geary	11 21
D F Fortney	12 00
S F Lytle	6 06
E J Walker	1 98
John I Rankin	10 30
A Buck	3 90— $1 878 51

PHYSICIAN TO JAIL.

J H Dobbins, M D, salary	100 00— 100 00

AUDITORS PAY.

D F Fortney, auditing pro'y, register & recording acts	$ 35 00	
G R William, co. auditor	30 00	
J T Stewart, co auditor	30 00	
T S Jamison, co. auditor	30 00	
C L Buffington, clerk	30 00— $	155 00

CONSTABLES PAY.

A Yearick, Treas, Jan. term	$106	
do do April do	105 32	
do do Aug do	98 64	
do do Nov do	96 78	
Jno Mullelland, Jan'y	5 46	
R Cline, Nov	3 54	
James Ray, Dec	2 70—	$418 64

ELECTION EXPENSES.

	Feb 1881	Nov 1881
Bellefonte		$ 2 00
" N W	$19 40	$ 9 00
" S W	9 00	9 00
" W W	9 00	9 00
Howard bor	21 10	15 53
Millheim bor	24 65	17 45
Milesburg bor	20 45	13 90
Unionville bor	22 05	14 21
Philipsburg bor	29 59	23 45
Benner twp	14 20	10 20
Boggs	19 85	18 05
Burnside	28 25	22 15
College	21 25	15 25
Curtin	23 25	17 18
Ferguson E	24 05	16 85
" W	19 10	17 95
Gregg N	14 00	14 25
" S	25 42	19 45
Haines	22 54	21 45
Halfmoon	24 45	16 69
Harris	21 45	16 18
Howard	19 35	14 00
Huston	22 38	16 27
Liberty	22 45	16 65
Marion	24 20	19 25
Miles	23 90	18 05
Patton	2s 00	18 25
Penn	25 62	20 03
Potter S	16 50	18 60
" N	24 20	18 00
Rush	28 86	23 70
Spring	16 80	11 20
Snow Shoe	23 65	16 25
Taylor	24 45	24 20
Union	18 05	13 40
Walker	21 05	14 80
Worth	23 05	17 65
J T Fowler, Lumber		28 01
Reeder & Schoeder, clerks gen'l election returns		10 00
R Kline, adv election		4 00
E J Markle, school house		6 00 —$1418 90

ASSESSORS PAY.

Bellefonte	$30 00
" N. W	20 00
" S. W	20 00
" W. W	20 00
Milesburg Bor.	25 00
Millheim Bor	25 00
Unionville Bor	15 00
Howard Bor	26 00
Philipsburg Bor	25 00
Benner	50 00
Boggs Twp	56 00
Burnside Twp	40 00
Curtin Twp	5 00
College Twp	40 00
Ferguson Twp	65 00
Gregg Twp	76 00
Half Moon Twp	39 00
Harris Twp	63 00
Haines Twp	39 00
Howard Twp	55 00
Huston Twp	35 00
Liberty Twp	30 00
Marion Twp	43 00
Miles Twp	45 00
Patton Twp	35 00
Penn Twp	47 00
Potter Twp	70 00
Rush Twp	55 00
Spring	60 00
Snow Shoe Twp	50 00
Taylor Twp	35 00
Union Twp	39 00
Walker Twp	45 00
Worth Twp	42 00 —$1356 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Margaret Weaver	$ 60 00
Harper Brothers	891 00
Simon Harper	275 00
Chestia A. Harper	19 69
D. Z. Kline	60 00
Angelina McBride	57 00
J. P. Gephart	111 81
Mrs. J. R. Forster	64 36
J. B. Fisher	1200 00
Samuel Gramly	42 00
H. Hartsock	12 00
Moses Eby	229 81
Sue E. Neff	58 84
Mrs. A. E. Ettinger	1325 00
R. Mulholland	477 36
B. F. Shaffer	360 00
W. A. Tobias	60 00
Clarissa Awl	225 00
J. B. Henry	500 00
John Wagner	570 00 —$5 405 87

INQUESTS ON DEAD BODIES.

W. F. Reeder on E. Reilly	$13 12
R. J. Haynes on Geo. Armstrong	16 62
Jac Eisenhuth on Sarah Tressler	5 87
Jac Eisenhuth on E. E. Brown	16 12
Geo. Royer on S. Fausler	6 00
D. F. Fortney on Northamer & Beaver	31 99 —$89 72

ROAD REVIEWS.

S F Forster	$ 8 70
C Derr	13 00
S D Ray	60 50
C Bale	63 90
Ellis Orvis	90 40
D Z Kline	47 30
Geo Hoffer	2 60
Jno A Woodward	13 10
A A Dale	9 80
Jno Shannon	5
do	7 90
J H Reifsnyder	14 90
J L Neff	2 90
A J Griest	2 40
C P Hughes	3 30
Jac Dunkle	2 10
Theo Gordon	26 60
Jas Gilliland	2 80
M Confer	2 80
Jas Royer	2 50
M Hess	2 20
W Tolbert	3 00
Wm Thompson	8 50
Ray, Foster and Yearick	14 10
Samuel Gramly	14 40
J N Hall	2 20
Alex Kerr	8 20
J W Collins	2 00
J C Mitchell	8 50
A T Leathers	4 70
J N Hall	2 60
M Confer	7 70
Henry Dopp	2 80
Dan'l Irvin	2 00
J K Dunkle	2 30
Jas F Weaver	3 00
J S Proud'foot	3 00
H B Herring	13 00
Sam'l Gilliland	16 70
Geo Kauffman	2 50
H Dopp	2 30
S J Herring	2 60
D W Pletcher	8 50
Samuel Hoover	2 60
Forster and Garman	12 40
Jesse Klinger	2 10
Jas D Gordon	2 70
F D Hosterman	2 60
N J Mitchell	25 80
Isaac Beck	2 60— $569 50

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, DANVILLE.

Dr S S Shultz	1567 04— 1567 04

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, WARREN.

Dr Jas Carwen	777 02
Dr D D Richardson	463 35— 1240 37

COMMISSIONS ON COLLECTIONS.

C M Bower	310 22— 310 22

PREMIUMS TO COLLECTORS.

John Mulholland, Burnside	5 00	
J M Denning	5 00	
Ed Lucas, Unionville	5 00	
Wm Spotts, Union	5 00	
J C Smull, Miles	5 00	
P W Burket, Halfmoon	5 00	
Robert Laws, Rush	5 00	
Sam'l Ard, Penn	5 00—	40 00

STATE TAX.

State Treasurer	1758 71—	1758 71

COMMISSIONERS' ATTORNEY.

C M

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 9, 1882.

DOUBLE ACCOMMODATIONS
DOUBLE STOCK!
Witmer, & Co.
CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT.
MATCH 'EM.
G. R. Spigelmyer & Co's "FAIR," Spring Mills, Pa.
☞Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal for sale.
☞Highest Cash Price Paid for Wheat.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Read the public sales advertised in the REPORTER.

—You can buy an extension table for $6.00 at Camp's.

—Choice barley for seed, for sale by I. J. Grenoble. 26jan3.

—Governor Curtin, is suffering from a large carbuncle on the back of his neck.

—Abe Tobias, son of Wm. Tobias, with his family, left for Michigan on Monday.

—A jury was drawn on Monday for a special term of court to be held in March.

—Mr. Benner intends erecting a new house and barn on his tract of land south of the Fort.

—Dr. Alexander is getting material on the ground for a new house on the south corner of his lot.

—Dr. J. W. Stam has again hung out his shingle, at Millheim, ready to help the sick and afflicted.

—Why you can buy a set of chairs for $3.00 at Camp's, and he'll deliver them besides! Did you ever!

—Jacob Behm quits farming at Spring Mills and will build himself a house there. He makes sale Feb. 16.

—If you wish to save money don't fail to visit Camp's furniture rooms, at Centre Hall—stock equal to any in the county.

—Rev. J. B. Akers has placed us under obligations for a copy of 13 Sess. of the Central Penn'a Conference of the M. E church.

—Dinges offers all his goods at reduced figures since the fire. Goods not damaged marked down equally with the rest.

—George M. Harter, of Penn, has purchased the Redmill property in Potter twp., for $6200, and will take possession in the spring.

Our old friend, W. H. Miller, of Harris township, called to see us on Monday. Mr. Miller will dispose of the greater part of his farm stock and implements, sale on March 15.

—Centre county is rid of small-pox. There were four cases, all in one family at Unionville, and the patients have recovered. Union county has not had any thus far.

—The attention of farmers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Baugh & Son, in another column. The reputation of their Phosphate is world-wide. Send for circular.

—Groundhog day last Thursday, 2, and as the critter could see his shadow, old women's tradition has it there are six weeks of cold weather ahead.

—The Pennsylvania board of revision of taxes has decided that parsonages and church property not forming an integral part of a church are subject to taxation and will be assessed.

—When at Bellefonte, call at Doll & Mingle's, and have Can Mingle show you the finest, best and cheapest stock of boots and shoes, for men, women and children, you ever beheld in this county.

—As there is still room for seven l months of cold weather, get an overcoat at the Philad. Branch at cost; winter clothing all offered low now to get rid of stock and make room for the spring trade.

—Some fine timber was dragged through here last week, by the Gentzel's, near Zion, who are building a barn. Some of the pine sticks were of great length and came from the Gregg township forests.

—The spring election comes on Tuesday, Feb. 21. Persons willing to serve their country can now try their luck. Nominate good men all through, friends, these minor offices are of sufficient importance to require competent men.

—John E. Putnam, of Reynoldsville, Clearfield county, has purchased 11,000 acres of timber land from Reading & Fisher, Reading & Bartles and Reading & Ritchie. It runs from Caledonia, in Elk county, to Tyler, in Clearfield county.

Esq. Reifsnyder, of Millheim, called upon the REPORTER, t'other day. The Squire was courting last week, but things were set aside for the parties, and John after paying his own costs, showed his chivalry by fixing the costs for his opponents and taking their obligation for it.

—Sleighing is nearly done, for the present, the warm sun Monday and Tuesday started the water to run on the roads.

—We had snow all day Saturday and until about 10 o'clock in the evening, adding some 6 or 8 inches to what had fallen a few days previous, making altogether some 15 inches last week. Many embraced the opportunity for a sleigh-ride.

—If you want to get up a meal that all around the table will relish, the first thing necessary is to have good, fresh and pure groceries, such as are seldom found elsewhere but at Sechlers in the Bush house block. Their coffee and tea are unexcelled.

—Emporium has a drinking saloon for every one hundred inhabitants and some of the citizens claim the number is too great, and are trying to control the granting of licenses, so that only enough shall be granted to accommodate the traveling public.

—You are never offered groceries at Sechlers that are sale or under first class grade. They don't do business in that way. They deal only in reliable goods and never yet imposed upon a customer. Give them a call, all ye housekeepers, it will be to your interest.

—Mr. Jno. Hoyt, of Bellefonte, has discovered and opened up a six foot vein of excellent coal on his property in Snow Shoe township. It shows, says a Bellefonte exchange: "That the entire country from Snow Shoe to the river is underlaid with bituminous coal."

—Among the most wholesome articles of diet according to all medical testimony, are canned and dried fruits. You find the best of these at Sechlers, in the Bush house block, fresh and done up by the best and most reliable parties in the fruit canning and drying business. Try them.

—No town of which we have any know. edge is the fortunate possessor of more be.utiful ladies than our own.—*Bellefonte Democrat.* Evidently the writer of the above has not been in Philipsburg for some time.—*Philipsburg Journal.* And from all of which it appears that neither of you have yet been in Centre Hall.

—Let the lady readers of the REPORTER try this: An exchange says that a sweet potato put in a pot of water on the parlor mantle will soon produce a beautiful running vine that will entwine everything around it in the most artistic and pleasing manner, and the vine thrives, with no trouble except replenishing the water from fall to spring.

—Another large sale advertised in the REPORTER is that of Samuel Crawford, near Penn Hall. Read it.

—Messrs. J. B. Heckman, George B. Crawford and Jas. N. Leitzel, citizens of Spring Mills, popped in to see the REPORTER, Wednesday.

—In Auditor's statement in the supplement to this issue among the collectors who are back, will be found the name of Geo. B. Haines, of Miles. Mr. Haines settled off in full, Jan. 3, '82, before the report was made out, as he informs us; no doubt his credit was omitted by an oversight, as Mr. Haines is square with the county.

—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Aaron Durst will have a large sale of farm stock.

—Sale bills attended to by mail; send date, hour and articles, and posters will be forwarded by early mail. Prices at the REPORTER office lower than elsewhere,

—Mr. George Swab bought the Gineribh property near Linden Hall, brick house and 20 acres of land, for $2100.

The total value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States for the twelve months ended December 31, 1881, were $48,556,102; for the same period in 1880, $34,605,645.

News has been received at Chicago that the Pope is about to create the office of Papal Delegate to America, and that Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, will probably be appointed to that position.

—And better still—you can buy a pair of bedsteads at Camp's for $3.50 and have the goods hauled to your house.

—THE SHIPWRECKS OF 1881.—According to the British statistics the enormous number of 2,039 shipwrecks took place throughout the world in 1881, or, on an average six a day. The value of the property lost is estimated at $1,400,000,000. This was an increase of 359 vessels over 1880, and of about $500,0000,000 in property. The loss of life also was very great, the figures being 4,134 persons, which include officers, seamen and passengers. Great Britian was of course the severest sufferer, more than 1,000 of her vessels having been destroyed, nearly two hundred of which were steamers. The year just closed was one of the most tempestuous ever experienced on the ocean, particularly on European waters.

—Call in at Dinges' for No. 1 bargains in all kinds of store goods. Wants to get rid of present stock hence offers every article for a mere song.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Centre county:—We the Grand Inquest would respectully report that we have passed upon all bills presented. We would also further report that we have examined the public buildings and find that the jail needs some repairs; the most important are the spouting on the south side of the prisoners apartment, the outside wall of one of the cells which was torn out over three months ago; the waste water pipe in one of the cells was found to leak and water was found in the cellar. The different offices in the court house were found to be in good condition. We would recommend that a desk be provided for the Recorder's office. We would further recommend that something be done to improve the appearance in and about the water closets connected with the court house. Also that a fence be erected around the vacant space between the court house and the jail, and that it be planted with shade trees. Respectfully submitted by the foreman, ROBERT LOYD.

On the civil list, the case of J. T. Runkle vs. William Gettig was tried. This suit was brought to recover the value of a horse purchased from the defendant and paid for, the prosecutor alleging that the animal was unsound. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred and nine dollars.

SECOND WEEK.

Second week of January term court convened Monday morning, Jan. 30th, at 10 a. m., Judge Orvis presiding, assisted by Associates Larimer and Runkle. The following cases were disposed of by his Honor, Judge Orvis, on Monday afternoon:

John Irwin, Jr., et. al. vs. George M. Fetzer. Settled and costs paid.

Jacob A. Walker vs. Lauth, Thomas & Co. "Covenant." Settled and discontinued.

Elizabeth Orndorf's administrators vs. John H. Orndorf, &c. Judgment opened. Verdict for plaintiff for $841.31.

Banks & Foster vs. J. D. Sourbeck. "Debt" non suit entered; no bail having been given by plaintiffs for costs.

Mary L. Macbride executrix of Isabella Pettet vs. Jos. H. Hayes. "Debt." Settled and costs paid.

Wm. Bohn vs. Jacob Bohn &c. Foreign attachment in debt. Discontinued on payment of costs.

Jacob Baker vs. Joseph Heverly's executors. "Debt." Verdict for plaintiff for $334 97.

R. H. Duncan & Co. vs. Stephen Kennelly's administrators. Sci. Fa. Verdict for $761.

Tuesday morning court called at 9 a. m. His Honor, Judge Mayer, presiding, when the following cases were disposed of;

Jacob Sankey vs. John H. Reifsnyder. "Debt." Verdict for defendent.

Benjamin Wieland vs. Elizabeth Mallory and Russell Mallory. Foreign attachment. Verdict for plaintiff $4,877.80.

Elizabeth Bitner's administrators vs. Joseph Bitner's executors. Claim for services. Jury out.—*Democrat.*

COLLIERY HORROR.

Thirty-two Men Entombed With No Hope of Escape.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3.—Information was received to-night of a gas explosion in the Grove shaft of the Midlothian coal mines, Chesterfield county. Thirty-two men were caught under ground. No details have been received.

A later dispatch states there is little or no hope for any of the thirty-two men in the shaft. Gas-testers went down nearly to the bottom of the pit three times, but were forced to return on account of suffocating smoke and gas. They report the pit on fire, but will make another effort in the morning to search for the unfortunates.

RECOVERY OF MORE BODIES.

Richmond, Feb. 5. The latest reports from the Midlothian mine stated that during the morning a relief party descended the grove shaft, but were compelled to return before reaching the bottom. At 1 50 p. m. another party went down to the bottom, and upon their return reported pure air below. At half past two Dodds with a third party made the descent remaining nearly an hour. After reaching the bottom they explored the tunnel for some distance, and at the mouth of one of the chambers in the vicinity of the engine they discovered a body which is supposed to be that of a colored fireman, Robert Summels. This body together with the one discovered last night, was brought to the surface this evening. The work of repairing the brattice for the improvement of ventilation, is still progressing, and it is expected that by to-morrow a more satisfactory explanation can be made.

—Camp will not be undersold by any person in Centre county, but will sell as cheap for cash and deliver all his furniture.

We make the following liberal offer, good until April 1st, 1882: Any of our present subscribers sending us the name of a new subscriber, and paying his own and that of the new, in advance, for one year, we will send the Chicago *Weekly News* FREE to both one year. No better offer out.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.25
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 80c.
Cloverseed, 4 50 to 5.00
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 7c
Bacon or side, 7c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

—Well now, who thought it, you can buy a chamber suit for $25 at Camp's and he'll deliver it!

SENTENCE OF URIAH MOYER.

Prisoner's Sentence—Sentence Pronounced by Judge Bucher.

At the late adjourned court of Snyder county, on the 24th of January, the sentence of death was pronounced on Uriah Moyer, one of the parties convicted of the murder of the Kintzlers. Judge Bucher, addressing the prisoner, said:

Uriah Moyer, stand up: Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?

To which Moyer replied:

"I can say that I never murdered anybody, Mary Hartley lied the whole time, and Lyons lied as to what he said. He said that I killed old Mrs. Kintzler. It is a lie. I did not say so, and if I did say so, it would have been a lie because I did not do it. Hamilton, who was out with him, lied in the same way about me. I'll just tell you now what Jake Moyer, who stood up and swore so terribly, said himself. Dan Bingaman who lives in Moore Park, Michigan, Jake Moyer told me that he gave Dan Bingaman a suit of clothes, and particularly his buck-skin pants and his 16-shooter and Bingaman went to Kintzler's. But then he said that Bingaman was chased or run out of the house; and then I have heard since I have been in jail Jack was outside of the house, that's all I have to say now."

When Moyer had finished Judge Bucher pronounced the sentence of death upon him in the following words:

"We are about to perform the last sad duties imposed upon us by the law in the disposition of this unhappy case, with which you are so prominently connected.

To say in this hour of your extremity that we pity you is but a feeble expression of our thoughts and feelings; but, alas, for you, the law has no pity—no compassion. It declares that the punishment meted out to the murderer shall be death on the scaffold. At such a time as this I would not say one word that might add to your cup of bitterness which, if you are not dead to all the ennobling emotions ordinarily existing in man, must be full to the overflow. The few remarks then, that I may utter are not spoken for the purpose of adding to the depth of your humiliation nor to wound afresh your already aching heart. They are made that you may be brought to see the enormity of your transgressions in its proper light, to the end that you may prepare yourself to meet the doom that awaits you. If, perchance, you think the punishment about to be meted out to you to be severe, think, oh, think, of the offence you have committed. Think of your unhappy victim, to whom life was as sweet as it is to you. You were charged with the murder of Gretgen Kintzler. You denied your guilt and appealed to the country for safe deliverence from the charge. You had the assistance of eloquent and faithful counsel, who labored with unwonted diligence and matchless skill for your acquittal; but all in vain. The jury, mainly of your own selection, after a mature deliberation, pronounced a verdict of guilty. Guilty of what? Guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury under the evidence could render no other verdict. It was plain from the testimony that you, together with your companions in iniquity, went to the peaceful home of old John Kintzler in the silence of the night, invaded his dwelling with force and slew his wife, Gretgen Kintzler, in cold blood in order to obtain the fruits of their industry and frugality. You doubtless thought when you applied the torch of the incendiary to the Kintzler dwelling that the consuming fire would conceal your iniquity. You believed that all traces of your bloody transgression would be hidden amid the black and smoking ruins of the Kintzler habitation. Deluded man; your iniquity has been discovered. Your guilt has found you out. For a reason you baffled all efforts to obtain a conviction, and it seemed that you would escape the penalty of your offense. But avenging justice with sleepless vigilance kept right on your track, and at the moment least suspected by yourself, you were confronted with the evidences of your guilt. The grave to which had been consigned the charred and undistinguishable remains of your victim yielded up its contents, and the identity of a single bone established beyond cavil the death of Gretgen Kintzler, and added one of the strongest links in the chain of evidence which the Commonwealth wove around you. Your guilt is manifest, and it is fitting that you should expiate your offense by yielding up your own life. Let your unhappy situation admonish us all to flee from temptation, practice virtue and walk in the paths of rectitude. Your melancholy fate tells us all, that murder will out, and that deeds of dark iniquity cannot be hidden. It tells us that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that punishment will surely overtake the wrong-doer. Let me admonish you to banish all hope of escape I advise you to devote the remnant of your days on the earth, which will be few, to prepare for the death that surely awaits you. Humble yourself in penitence before God, whom you have offended. He is plenteous in mercy, and will heed the cry of the distressed. To him, and to Him alone, can you look for pardon, peace and forgiveness. Nothing remains but to pronounce the dreadful sentence of law.

The sentence of law is that you, Uriah Moyer, be taken hence by the sheriff of this county of Snyder to the jail of the said county from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of the said jail, and that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The Governor has not yet fixed a day for Moyer's execution; but it is thought it will be at the same time as the other Snyder county murderers are to be hung, to wit; March 24.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE CITIZENS AND MILITARY IN IRELAND.

Dublin, February 5.—Great uneasiness prevails at Limerick, owing to the ill feeling existing between certain classes of citizens and the military. The officer commanding has addressed a communication to the magistrates, pointing out that the soldiers are unable to walk on the streets at night without being stoned and giving warning that the military will be compelled to fire on the people in self defense if the attack continues. The magistrates have resolved to take extraordinary precautions to preserve the peace.

HUMAN BRUTES.

Sterling, Ill., Jan. 31.—It has been discovered that a man and woman named Seymour, living in the village of Rock Falls, have been horribly maltreating a fatherless girl, seven years of age, whom they were supposed to be taking care of. The child is small for his age, and Seymour compelled her to feed and take care of a horse and bring coal. He confined her in a cellar at times all day and without food or clothing, except a thin dress, and punished her with a horsewhip until the surface of her entire body was black and blue and sore. Sometimes he would toss her to the ceiling and let her fall on the floor. No species of cruelty seemed too severe for them to adopt towards the child. The villagers last night made a determined, though unsuccessful attempt to lynch Seymour, but both he and his wife had fled.

FLOODS IN LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, February 4.—A Shreveport, La., dispatch says there has been a heavy rainfall there for the past thirty-six hours, and the overflow of the whole lower country seems inevitable. The lakes above here are higher than they have been for the past six years, and many plantations above and below Shreveport are already under water and the levees are giving way.

I was reduced to the average of the grave with Leucorrhoea Uterine Catarrh and Amenorhoea. Peruna cured. Mrs. A. Wr Jackson, Pittsburg.

NEWSPAPER ROW IN NEW YORK SWEPT BY THE FLAMES.

Over $1,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—Several Persons Killed—Thrilling Escapes of Some of the Inmates.

New York, January 31.—A fire broke out this morning in Park row, in the heart of the newspaper district of New York. The conflagration started in the building occupied by the Observer, No. 37 Park row, formerly the headquarters of the World.

The occupants of the burned buildings were the Scientific American, the Observer, the Scottish-American Journal, the Takigrapher, the Turf, Field and Farm, and Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter. The following advertising agents: S. M. Pettengill & Co., John F. Philips & Co., Charles Meyer & Co., J. Walter Thompson, Nicolas Monachesi, A. R. Thompson, Levi A Desdrow and Leander H. Croll. Some of these are badly damaged.

The top floors of the burned buildings were occupied by various manufacturers and by weekly newspapers, which employed women as compositors. A woman and two men are said to have been seen at a window on Nassau street and then to disappear in the flames. The loss in money will exceed $1,000,000

The building was the property of O. B. Potter, president of the Singer sewing machine company, and was insured for a large amount. It was old and filled with wooded partitions, and the stairs were dry as tinder. The house had for years been looked upon by firemen with peculiar apprehensions by reason of its age and general condition of ripeness for a conflagration. Two entrances led into the building in the middle of it, one from Nassau street and the other from Park row. On Beekman street there was none. Recently an elevator had been put in at the Nassau street entrance. It was in the shaft that the outbreak took place to-day on the ground floor. What caused it is a matter of conjecture.

HEARTRENDING SCENES

One stout man flung himself from a third story window, struck and tore asunder a telegraph wire in the fall, and was dragged from the sidewalk a bleeding, helpless mass. He was found to be so badly cut and crushed that his death was only a question of hours. Other forms, ges ticulating wildly, appeared at the windows facing Beekman street, and hair and garments ablaze, set in flames of lurid fire and smoke. Ladders were hastily thrown up and three or four men taken down. Then the rescuers were driven back and their ladders burned. Out of a fourth story window, thirty feet above the pave ment, swung the body of a colored woman. She grasped the sill first with one hand and then with the other. Her wild, despairing cries went to the air above the roar of the fire. From the window a burst of flame swept over her and she fell. The body was crushed to a shapeless mass, and before she reached the hospital in an ambulance she was dead. A woman and a man were seen clutching the sills of the fourth story windows with a desperate effort to cross them, but fell back in the fire that had already seized upon their clothing. The smoke was beaten against the front of the burning building, and when it cleared away they were gone. No more appeared in the windows on the Beekman street side and on the Park row side of the building similar scenes were enacted. A man who gained the roof and escaped by way of the Times building, shouted to his rescuers that scores of human beings were perishing there. In the narrow, turning hallways, darkened by smoke, they lost their way, and in their bewilderment were caught by the fire before they had time to escape.

Three men appeared in a fourth story window, imploring aid with outstretched arms. None was possible from without, but a quick-witted negro bootblack, named Charley Wright, climbed a telegraph pole in front of the Evening Mail office, at Beekman street and Park row, and cut a wire that fell across the window and the three men slid down in safety to the ground.

Another negro, a lad hardly sixteen, jumped from a fourth story window on a projecting sign below the third story. A ladder was put up, and, staking upon the rung, he shouted to two white men to leap like him to the sign. The first to leap, upset the sign, and was falling headlong when the negro seized and held him until the firemen rescued him. Five men, with the terror of death in their faces, clamored for help from the fourth story window on the Nassau street side. From the roof above them a man sprang into the street in their sight, but they shrank from following. The firemen brought ladders, but these were too short. A number of citizens came to the aid of the firemen, and the ladders raised on their shoulders just reached the windows.

The flames had long ago seized the wooden frames, but a stream of water was thrown around and upon them and kept them safe. Upon the ladder thus held up they crept down, escaping with their lives. One of them said that quite a number of people were left in the building. They are now in the hospital—Richard S Tracy, forty years old, a printer on the Scottish American. He sustained a fracture of the thigh, lacerated wound of the face and internal injuries. The other man is Robert Barrett, aged thirty-eight years, and also a printer employed in the Sunday Sperit office. He is suffering from numerous injuries about the legs and internally. It is thought that the injuries of these men will prove fatal.

WHAT IS THERE LEFT TO DO?

[London Jewish Chronicle, January 13.]

The recommendations of the district assemblies of Finland, Cherson and Volhynia, viz., that Jews shall be excluded from all state employments and forbidden to trade in the bazaars and markets, will, it is expected, be adopted by the Minister of the Interior and receive the sanction of the law.

The following is a summary of the principal recommendations hostile to the Jews which have been adopted by the majority of the local commissions to consider the Jewish question, and which have been submitted to General Ignatieff, as Minister of the Interior: (1) The decree that authorizes Jews to erect synagogues and other houses of prayer must be annulled. All synagogues and public places of prayer are to be closed and Jews are only to be allowed to perform their religious services in private houses; these, however, may not be specially constructed for religious purposes. (2) Jews shall not be permitted to elect the managers of their prayer meetings nor to appoint any rabbis. (3) The ordinance by which Jews were allowed to give their children an exclusively Jewish education shall be revoked. Some of the commissions are in favor of permission being granted the Jews to send their children to the Christian schools. (4) The registers of births, marriages and deaths among Jews shall in future be kept by the Christian authorities, as Jews cannot be trusted to keep correct and faithful records. (5) In order to prevent the Jews in future from "exploiting" the rural populations they will be strictly forbidden to reside in villages or market districts. (6) Neither in towns nor in villages shall Jews have the right to own houses or landed property. (7) Jews shall not lease mills, estates or factories, nor may they be employed there. Any proprietors of mills, estates or factories who shall intrust their management to Jews will render themselves liable to a fine of from 500 to 1,000 roubles. (8) Jews will not be allowed to sell spirituous drinks nor to be in any way engaged in the manufacture of such drinks. (9) No Jew may be employed by the state. (10) Jews may not be contractors or purveyors, and several trades and commercial transactions are to be forbidden them. (11) Local banks are to be formed for the purpose of granting loans to peasants in order to enable them to purchase land. The banks will be forbidden to make such loans to Jews. The commissions which were not inimical to the Jews have for the most part restricted their favorable recommendations to permitting Jews to reside in any part of the country and to purchase a limited area of land.

WOMAN AND CHILD DROWNED.

Detroit, Feb. 2.—Wednesday evening Wilson Decker started across Crooked Lake, Prairieville township, Barry county pushing an old cutter before him containing his wife and little boy, two years old. When near the middle of the lake, in crossing a hole only recently frozen over, the ice broke beneath the load, precipitating all three into the water. Some boys skating on the lake succeeded in rescuing Decker but he was so nearly frozen that his wife and child, in their struggles, slipped from his grasp and were drowned in fifty feet of water. The bodies have not been found.

Baldwin, the defaulting cashier of the Newark bank has plead guilty and was sentenced to 15 years, in the penitentiary.

GUITEAU SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Judge Cox, on the 4th, overruled the motion for a new trial for Guiteau, and sentenced him to be hanged on 30 June, lacking two days of being a year since he murdered Garfield.

While the Judge was rendering his decision, the assassin listened quietly to the convincing rulings of the court. He did not seem surprised that a new trial had been denied him. As soon as the Judge had concluded the district attorney arose to move for sentence. He was interrupted by Mr. Scoville, who excented the decision and filed a motion in arrest of judgment, which was overruled. For the first time Guiteau interrupted. He asked the court if there was anything necessary for him to do to reserve his rights, and he reiterated his oft repeated expectation of having several lawyers to assist him before the court in banc. Scoville tried to interrupt his client, and Guiteau at once became excited. He turned upon his steadfast friend with angry denunciations of his methods of conducting the trial. "You are doing well enough on your theory, Scoville; but your theory is all wrong. You convicted me on your jackass theory."

The district attorney solemnly moved that sentence be passed upon the prisoner.

"I ask your honor to defer it as long as you can," shouted the assassin, who by this time was plainly laboring under great excitement, but in obedience to the instructions of the court, he stood up and replied to the question as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him with an air of bravado, and threatened with God's punishment all who had been engaged in his conviction. The Judge's sentence was brief and as follows:

"You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far reaching in its results that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offense made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States treasury and of the government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had a fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merits the highest ecomium, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defense. Notwithstanding all this you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people the satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country; but the result has denied them even that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that the crime can be committed, and the court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that people might well at times have doubted your sanity. But one cannot but believe that when the crime was committed, you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences, (Guiteau—I was acting as God's man) and that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act.

The Prisoner—"That's a matter of opinion."

"Your testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you had no intent to kill. Your testimony shows that your conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophistry of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some fanaticism as a morbid desire for self-exaltation was the real inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained and brought, I believe, that you were driven against your own will by an insane impulse to commit the act, but your testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem insanity to some persons, but the law looks upon it as a willful crime.

"You will have due opportunity of having any error I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, that you be taken hence to the common jail of the district, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the thirtieth day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for the execution within the walls of said jail and there, between the hours of 12 m and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved, and with his gaze riveted upon the Judge, but when the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted: "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where that jury does and where your honor does. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man, and God Almighty will curse every man who has had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who have bound me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel, Corkhill, will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him."

The court then at 11.45 adjourned. The prisoner for some moments continued to rehearse his anathemas upon the court and counsel for the prosecution. In order to silence him, Deputy Marshal Williams clapped his hand over the prisoner's mouth, an action which the latter would have quickly resented with a blow, had not the police officers quickly grabbed his hands and clasped the handcuffs upon his wrists. Then turning to his brother the prisoner spoke a few words to him, with out any trace of nervousness or agitation in his manner, and was soon afterward led to the van and taken to the jail.

He was taken at once to his cell, and a guard was placed over him. This precaution is always observed in the case of prisoners under sentence of death, and will be rigidly adhered to in Guiteau's case, both by night and by day.

The jail officials, however, do not believe there is the slightest danger of any attempt on his part at suicide, at least until after the review of the case by the court in banc.

Guiteau himself scorns the idea of suicide, which would detract altogether too much from the imperishable halo which he believes will enshrine his memory as a martyr in the event of the sentence of death being executed upon him.

All that follows below, remember, was in Indiana, and not down south:

Longsport, Ind., January 31.—A tramp named Wm. Steele called at the residence of Mrs. Buell, about twelve miles from Longsport, and asked her for supper finding that she was alone he assaulted her and fled. The neighbors immediately pursued Steele and when they caught him they hanged him without delay. Then they piled brush about his body and burned it beyond recognition.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6oct4m

It seems to satisfy a family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—Mrs. Jines, Albany.

I had Chronic Catarrh for years. Peruna cured it. I. Strasburge, Pittsburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale at Penn Hall, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882: 4 mares, 2 black driving mares, 6 years old, one bay mare, 7 years old and good stock, 4 cows, some fresh, 1 bull, part durham, 3 head of young cattle, lot of sheep, 1 log wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, 1 top buggy, 1 platform spring wagon, good as new, 1 threshing machine power, shaker and strap, 1 Lewisburg grain drill, 1 fodder-cutter, 2 sets of hay ladders, plows, harrows, cultivators, cornscraper, roller, 2 sets of horse-gears, 1 set of single harness, collars, bridles, lines, flynets, single and double trees, ropes, forks, breast and all other kinds of chains, Burdick mower, hay-rake, cornplanter, haylork and rope and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
SAM'L CRAWFORD
JAS. N. LEITZEL, Auct.

MARRIED.

Jan. 19, at Lemont, by Rev. Yutzy Mr. William Kline, from near Bellefonte and Miss Addie Meyers, of Boalsburg.

Jan 29, at the same place and by the same, Mr. William Resides, of Fillmore and Miss Sarah E. Jacobs, of State College, Pa.

On 2nd inst. by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr., Joseph L. Hofer, of Howard and Miss, Martha J. Kaup, of Oak Hall.

DIED.

On the 3 inst., in Millheim, after a lingering illness, Anna, wife of John Maze, Sr., aged 70 years, 4 months and 20 days. Mrs. Maze was a pious and devotal mother, and bore her sore affliction with true christain fortitude. She was a member of the Evangelical Church for 57 years. Her end was peace—yea simply falling asleep in Jesus. L. D. Z.

On 5 inst., in Millheim, of scarlet favar, LeRoy Eisenhuth, son of David I. and Margaret Brown, aged 6 years. Thus we are again admonished that death is no respector of person, but old and young alike are subject to his visitation. Hence the importance of being ready to meet death. God bless the beloved family. L. D. Z.

On 30 ult., at his residence in Georges Valley, Samuel McClellan, aged 43 years, 9 months and 29 days.

On Jan. 21st ult., at her residence in Woodward, Mrs. Elizabeth Motz, wife of John Motz, deceased, aged 81 years and 3 months.

Mrs. Motz, (maiden name Fisher) was born Nov. 1st, 1800, at Fisher's Ferry, Northumberland county, Pa. She was baptized by Rev. M. Gemzel and subsequently confirmed, May 10th, 1818, by Rev. J. D. Walter. She entered the holy state of matrimony with Mr. John Motz, of Centre county Dec. 11th, 1827. Mr. Motz died Nov 22, 1849, and since then the dec'd has been a widow. She was the mother of seven children, three of which preceded her to the Eternal world and four survive to mourn her loss, viz: Sarah C., wife of Dr. Neff, dec'd, John C. Motz, of Woodward, Lydia, wife of Dr. Gutelius of Millheim, and Catherine A., wife of Dr. G. Weaver, of Hanover, Pa. Mother Motz was a kind, charitable christian woman. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, for her work's sake. Many friends and acquaintances attended her funeral at St. Paul's church. The address made on the occasion was based upon Ps. 30: 5. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy comes on the morning. J. T.

On 4 inst., at Centre Hall, James B. Lee, aged about 27 years.

On Monday eve, 30 ult., at Ellwood, Ill., of membranous croup, Michael Herbert, son of M. T. Aultz, aged 4 years and 3 months. The lad was sick only 24 hours.

Never again shall thy storm beaten breast,
Sigh, deeply sigh, for the sweet land of rest.
Gone to the Savior's bright mansions above,
Rest, ever rest, in the light of His love.
Rest, dearest son, thy journey is over;
Rest, sweetly rest, on the beautiful shore;
Dangers and troubles shall harm three no more,
Rest, sweetly rest, on the beautiful shore.
MOTHER.

Keep your bowels regular with

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY
Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.
Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.
Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.
Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.
Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.
Because over 5500 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.
Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. A MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

PE-RU-NA
Never fails to cure any kidney disease whatsoever; also, diseases of the bladder. Incontinence of urine, (wetting the bed) PERUNA is a positive cure. In cases of kidney disease it is a specific. In errors of youth, PERUNA is a specific. For brick-dust or other deposits, take PERUNA. For nervous timidity and impotency, take PERUNA. For nervous prostration, caused by excesses, natural or unnatural sexual indulgence, PERUNA is a sure cure. Aged and young persons who are disturbed too frequently, at night, to make water, can rely implicitly on PERUNA. For any disease of the kidneys, for female complaints of all kinds, PERUNA is a specific. Send for a pamphlet. Price, $1.00. If there is no druggist within reach, PERUNA will be sent for any case PERUNA will not restore or at least greatly benefit.
S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.

MAN-A-LIN
Any of our subscribers paying all dues, and $2.25 in advance, will receive for one year the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 column paper. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

HARDWARE — STOVES.
In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock o
Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,
We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on handd.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

NOTICE!
Chicago Weekly News
AND THE
CENTRE REPORTER For $2.25.
The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is everywhere recognized as a paper unsurpassed in all the requirements of American Journalism. It stands conspicuous among the metropolitan journals of the country as a complete News-paper. Its telgraphic service comprises all the dispatches of the Western Associated Press and the National Associated Press,

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

A schoolmaster in Southern Oregon has resigned his place because two of the directors would not sustain him in his efforts to stop urchins from squirting tobacco juice on the stove during school hours. The trustees evidently believed that school-boys have some rights that a teacher must respect.

Honesty is almost always rewarded. One Bennett, while purchasing a railroad ticket in St. Louis, accidentally dropped his overcoat on the floor and walked away without it. In the course of a few minutes there was a vigorous search for that overcoat, because it contained $4,650 sewed in the lining. A boothlack found it, and was rewarded with a silver half dollar with a hole in it.

The United States, according to a table published by the department of agriculture, has one-fourth the horses, one-fifth the cattle, one-ninth the sheep and almost one-half the swine in the civilized world. Russia has more horses, and that country and the Argentine Republic more sheep than the United States; but these are the only countries whose number of live stock is larger in any particular.

All of the good old stories about the accommodations offered by accommodation trains will be out of date when a railroad which is to be built in West Virginia shall have been completed. Gratuitous right of way is sought from all the farmers whose fields are to be cut by the projected road, and in return for the gift the railroad company gives the pledge that at least one of its trains each way shall stop every day on the farm to take on or put off passengers or freight, provided the persons desiring such accommodation will take the trouble to flag the train or give notice to the conductor. Industrious housewives may then stop a train when they wish to go to the nearest neighbor's to borrow a cup of sour milk, and there will be no excuse for the resources of the region to remain undeveloped.

According to the British statistics the enormous number of 2,039 shipwrecks took place throughout the world in 1881, or on an average six a day. The value of the property lost is estimated at $1,400,000,000. This was an increase of 359 vessels over 1880 and of about $500,000,000 in property. The loss of life also was very great, the figures being 4,134 persons, which include officers, seamen and passengers. Great Britain was, of course, the severest sufferer, more than 1,000 of her vessels having been destroyed, nearly 200 of which were steamers. The year 1881 was one of the most tempestuous ever experienced on the ocean, particularly in European waters. There can be no doubt that the adoption of an international system of meteorologi al observation and reports would largely tend to the saving of life and property at sea.

True believers are greatly agitated over the expected coming of the Mehdi or Mohammedan Messiah. The prophet himself foresaw this event and prophesied that he would be an Arab and a descendant of his own house. El Mehdi is expected to unite the faithful, restore Islam, and rule over the Mohammedans throughout the world. According to a prophecy that has for several years been circulated among the Moorish Mussulmans, he will make his appearance on the first day of the month Mohar am, in the year 1300 (November 12, 1882.) He will be forty years of age and of noble appearance, and one of his arms will be longer than the other. A religious devotee of great sanctity in North Africa is already known as El Mehdi (literally the teacher), and in personal appearance corresponds exactly with the description in the prophecy. He will probably attempt to play the part of the Messiah, and, sided by a fanatical following, may seriously threaten European influence in India, Egypt and Algeria.

Mutilated silver coinage is being rejected as current money all over the United States, especially in the West and East. Large quantities of it are being sent to the United States treasurer at Washington and to the mint at Philadelphia for redemption upon the basis of the amount of bullion which it contains. Treasurer Gilfillan has heretofore transmitted such mutilated silver to the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia for purchase as bullion, but is now informed by that officer that under the rules governing the mint the smallest purchase of silver coin or deposited gold which will be received there is $100, and upon all such remittances there is a melting charge of one dollar. Heretofore the superintendent of the mint has taken the remittances sent from the treasurer's office, but as the number of them is largely increasing from all parts of the United States the treasurer is forced to decline taking them in the future, and all such remittances to the treasurer for redemption will now be returned to the parties sending.

United States Commercial Agent Dezeyk, of St. Gall, in an article on the Swiss watch industry, reports that the American watches fell behind at the recent international exhibition of watchmakers' tools and machines at Chaux de Fonds. In a competive examination, Swiss, English and German watches led those submitted by American makers. Six Swiss watches gained an average of 472 out of a possible 500 points, and six American watches an average of 367. He says: "Thanks to the perfection of their machinery the Americans, in 1876, were powerful competitors in the manufacture of watches, but at the present time the Swiss have profited by the lessons drawn from American superiority, and have introduced the machine where they found it could conveniently be done. The Swiss have, moreover, the advantage of three important details over their competitors—in artistic turn of hand, cultivated through generations; the tradition and the business connections throughout the whole world, and an untiring diligence and desire for improvement." Mr. Dezeyk adds that even the most perfect machine is only at best an auxiliary for good hand work, and the latter must always win in the long run.

Three women in a certain New Hampshire town form a trio not easy to parallel. One is an Amazon in strength and agility, and performs most marvelous feats of labor and endurance. Having purchased at the village an outside dwelling house door, one and one-half inches thick, she placed it on her back and carried it in that manner to her home, a distance of two long miles. Yet she is slender in form and as agile and elastic as a deer. She is often seen walking the street engaged in knitting, her fingers and feet moving as if in vigorous competition with each other. When not incumbered, in passing to and from the village, she frequently strikes into a run, sometimes maintaining it up the steepest hills and for most of the distance. Occasionally she essays journeys of ten and fifteen miles on foot into the neighboring towns, if not at a corresponding speed, yet at once surprising to people with ordinary powers of locomotion. The second woman has been five times married—once divorced—and is so self-reliant, vigorous and determined that at the funeral of one of her husbands the clergyman remarked that he had been a very dutiful helpmeet. The third is just passing the honeymoon with her sixth husband—having been divorced from the five lamented predecessors. Marvelous must be the forbearance of a woman toward mankind, who, after such a round of unfaithful spouses, proves still vulnerable, and suffers herself to be captured by the blandishments of a sixth suitor.

A man is wiser for his learning, and the sooner he learns that the only proper way to cure a Cough or Cold, is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the better he is off.

Coral Reefs.

Coral reefs, said Professor Le Conte, of California, in a recent lecture, are peculiarly dangerous to navigation because of their rising abruptly, so that though the sounding line may show 6,000 feet of water within half a mile, the reef may rear its perpendicular wall for the ship's destruction. The most dangerous point for navigation upon the face of the earth is the reefs of Florida. There are more wrecks upon that coast than in any other portion of the world. The largest town in Florida, Key West, is built upon a coral reef, on account of the frequency of wrecks upon the coast. If it was not for the wrecking business the town would not exist. With the exception of cocoanuts there is absolutely nothing raised upon the reef. The wreckers came first to prey upon the wrecks, then came merchants to prey upon the wreckers, next lawyers and doctors to prey upon both classes, and finally the clergymen to pray for all. The subject of corals was, also, the professor said, of scientific interest, because in these coral reefs we hold the proofs of the vast oscillations and variations in the earth's crust, on a scale of which we have no other evidences at all.

A very widespread misunderstanding exists as to the manner in which reefs are formed, one which has entered into the public mind, and of which it is almost impossible to dispossess the public mind. The idea is that these animals are little insects; that they build like ants and bees do, and when they are alarmed they disappear into their little burrows, and these reefs are accumulations of millions of these little insects in generation after generation. I shall show that there is not the semblance of truth in this idea.

The professor then explained that the coral animal is a polyp belonging to the group of radiata; that it consists of limestone deposits in the shape of a hollow cylinder with top and bottom disks, surmounted with tentacles, containing a stomach and enveloped with gelatinous organic matter. The tentacles or arms are provided each with a mouth for the absorption of food. The coral is coraline limestone after the gelatinous organic envelope is decayed and removed. The animals which build reefs are not much larger than pinheads. The development and growth of the coral tree and head coral was clearly explained, showing it to be analogous to the same process in vegetation. It was further explained that coral formed and threw off eggs, which floated to some suitable place, and there began the process of development independently, forming new colonies, which in time connect and form reefs, upon which are deposited accretions, in time building up keys and islands.

Reef-building corals will not grow at a depth of over 100 to 120 feet. There have been reef-building corals found at a depth of 1,000 feet, but they were dead—drowned by being carried beyond their depth. This confines them to coast lines and submarine banks. Corals will not grow where the temperature is lower than sixty-eight degrees at any time, that is the ocean, not the air. Therefore they are confined to the tropical regions. They will not grow except in clear salt water; hence there is always a break in reefs opposite the mouth of a river. Finally, they demand free exposure to the beating of the waves. The more violently the waves beat the more rapidly the corals grow, because the agitation gives them ventilation. Corals will grow in the face of waves whose beatings would gradually wear away a wall of granite. The four kinds of coral reefs found in the Pacific ocean are fringe reefs, barrier reefs, circular reefs, inclosing lagoons in the ocean, and small lagoonless coral islands. The explanation of the formation of the three last named will form the subject of the next lecture.

National Beverages.

A sketch of "ntoxicants," in a volume on drinks, by R. V. Rogers, just published, gives entertaining information of the multitude of sources from which in various lands the people have sought stimulants. Ancient Egypt had a species of wine, and also a liquor called zythos, drawn from barley by fermentation, resembling beer. That the people did not escape drunkenness is shown by drawings which have been preserved of slaves carrying drunken masters home, and the like; but the effects of the two drinks were noticed to be different. Grecians used wine from the earliest period, and history gives many tokens that they did so to excess. But the statement that they were fond of pouring salt water into it to improve the flavor raises a gentle suspicion that it differed from modern wine. The like inference is suggested by reading that among the Romans the lower-priced grades of wine sold at threepence for ten gallons, and that the magnates drank it by the gallon—Maximin six gallons per day, Torquatus two gallons at a draught—without becoming drunk. But both the Grecians and the Romans imported wine from Egypt; who knows but this may have been the chief cause of drunkenness among them? Julius Cæsar's troops seem to have carried, perhaps not the original idea of wine and malt liquor, but improved ways of making them, to Gaul and Britain; and grape culture and wine making throve in France because natural to the soil and climate, while ale and beer were so suited to English conditions and were so easily made by a people raising abundance of grain that they soon became the national beverage in preference to the mead and cider with which the ancient Britons had been wont to regale themselves. Barley is the basis of several drinks made in different parts of the world by processes analogous to modern brewing, but they are totally different in their intoxicating effects. The discoverers of America found maize in use among the native tribes in making a species of beer called chica; and history indicates that the natives would have suffered less from intemperance if they had clung to their own drink than they have since adopting the strong liquors introduced by the whites. There are some unexpected sources of these beverages. In England, spruce, fir, birch, maple and ash trees have in former years been tapped and the sap fermented for a drink. The willow, poplar, sycamore and walnut are said to yield palatable beverages. Koumiss, of which descriptions were published during President Garfield's illness, is fermented milk, and is the basis of what may be called the koumiss cure, administered to invalids at establishments maintained among the Tartars; but doctors differ as to whether the treatment when tried by Americans or Englishmen effects a radical cure or only causes a temporary fattening. The drink is a favorite one among the Tartars and Circassians, and they have a legend that the angel who succored Hagar in the desert showed her how to make it, and that the recipe has been handed down from that time. The Chinese make liquors, and mischievous ones—to indulge them freely in their native drinks would not be a hopeful experiment—from rice, from the palm, and even from mutton. Sake is a beer which has been long and widely used in Japan, and, though strong, is called wholesome; and the Japanese make other drinks from plums, from the juice of the plum or the birch, and from the flowers of the motherwort and the peach. The Russians delight in quass made from barley and rye flour. Several varieties of grass, herbs or flowers, roots of sundry plants, the juices of the sugar cane, the aloe or the cavassa, and even of the potato and beet are used among various tribes or nations as the basis of some favorite drink.

The statistics of the Baptist churches of Maine show the number of baptisms for the year to be 291, or less than for any year since 1849, when there were 231. Five churches, numbering 84 members, have been dropped from the list. There are 317 less members than were reported last year.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

JAY GOULD has gobbled another railroad—the St. Louis and San Francisco road.

A FIRE destroyed the Providence and Woonsocket passenger station at Woonsocket, R. I., and damaged other property there, involving a loss of about $100,000.

A CONVENTION of farmers interested in ensilage was held in New York, and discussed subjects connected with the use of ensilage as food for cattle.

THE jury in the coroner's investigation of the Spuyten Duyvil railroad disaster gave a verdict fixing the blame on Molins, the brakeman of the Chicago express; the two engineers and conductor of the same train; the engineer of the Tarrytown train; Mr. John M. Toucey, the superintendent, and the managers and officers of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

PROFESSOR THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Dane professor of law at Harvard college, and a well-known writer, died a few days ago, aged eighty-four years.

AN ice gorge at Bradford, Pa., caused the water in the river to rise over ten feet, flooding a portion of the city and causing great damage to property.

By the burning of the Keystone Hub, Spoke and Wheel works, in Philadelphia, a loss of $150,000 was incurred.

WIDOW GRAFF and her two sons, a very poor family, living in Greensburg, Pa., have received notice of having been left a fortune of $500,000 by the death of a relative in Sweden.

A TERRIFIC gale has done great damage to property of all kinds in many parts of the Eastern and Middle States. Barns and houses were overturned, trees uprooted and other property damaged to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. At Nashua, N. H., a shoe manufactory, a four-story building, in which 300 men were at work, was lifted from its foundations and moved two feet from its proper position. One of the escaping men was fatally injured by jumping from a window. At other points persons were also injured more or less seriously.

AN explosion of the boiler in the mill of the Kennebec Framing company, at Fairfield, Me., resulted in the instantaneous death of two firemen and fatal injuries to the engineer, timekeeper, foreman and another man.

GEO. W. GOODNOW, a merchant of Boston and a deacon in the First Baptist church of Cambridge, dropped dead in church. Eight of his brothers and sisters had previously died of apoplexy, and the death of the deacon was from that disease.

REV. DR. HENRY W. BELLOWS, the leading New York Unitarian minister, died the other day, aged sixty-eight years.

AT Gratz, a small town near Harrisburg, Pa., a prominent citizen who died of smallpox had a public funeral, as the attending physician did not divulge the character of the disease. Seventeen of those who attended the obsequies have been prostrated by the malady.

A MISER, who, with his wife, was found perishing from exposure, at Troy, N. Y., had his pockets filled with gold, and before dying bequeathed about $2,000, mostly to charitable objects.

South and West.

ALL the prisoners but one dug their way out of jail at El Paso, Texas, and escaped.

Further heavy damage to houses and farms and large losses of lumber in the vicinity of Nashville by the Tennessee river flood continue to be reported.

ROSE DITCHICK, a girl employed in a paper mill at Cleveland, Ohio, fell into a vat of boiling water and was literally boiled to death.

CENTERVILLE, Cal., has experienced a severe earthquake shock.

THE Mormons are reported to be inciting Indians in Utah, Arizona and New Mexico to go on the war path.

AT a convention held in Yankton, D. T., delegates were appointed to visit Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the admission of the southern half of Dakota as a State.

FIFTEEN prominent citizens of Marshall, Minn., have been affected with trichinæ, through eating diseased ham; three are dead and several reported in a precarious condition.

A MAN who hissed in the Detroit (Mich.) Opera house when the verdict in the Guiteau trial was announced from the stage was set upon and thrashed by some of the audience, and barely escaped with his life.

ANTI-MORMON meetings are being held in many cities of the West.

FIVE members of a family named Romann, living on the outskirts of Corinth, Ky., were fatally poisoned while at supper by eating of corn bread containing arsenic.

A FIRE at Northport, Mich., destroyed the court-house of Leelenau county, with most of its contents.

Two freight trains, embracing fifteen cars and two engines, were completely wrecked by colliding near Sturgis, Mich.

THE only colored Presbyterian church building in Virginia was burned in Lynchburg the other morning.

MRS. DORRIS, wife of General Dorris, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, was robbed and murdered by her dissolute nephew and a companion. The two young men were arrested and confessed the crime.

INCENSED residents of Alma, Ark., hanged the governor of the State in effigy for commuting the death sentence of a murderer.

From Washington.

GENERAL ROBERT B. MITCHELL, ex-governor of New Mexico, died the other day at the national capital, aged fifty-three years.

GUITEAU, on the day after his conviction, issued another address "to the American people," in which he affirms that he gives himself "no anxiety on account of the verdict," says he is "God's man in this matter," and appeals for money to employ more legal talent in his defense.

AN estimate has been made of the expenses of the Guiteau trial. It is thought they will amount to about $30,000. Of this Mr. Davidge and Mr. Porter will receive, it is thought, about $5,000 each. Witnesses have been paid a little over $8,000. The board bill of the jury will reach $3,500. The expense of printing the testimony will be about $5,000, and the fees for jurors will amount to about $1,500.

THE census report on the production of bituminous coal in the United States has been published. The total amount of bituminous coal mined in the United States for the census year 1880 was 42,420,580 tons, of which total 29,842,240 tons were produced in the Appalachian coal field.

MR. LAPHAM, of New York, presented in the Senate a memorial from the preachers' meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church, recently held in New York, urging the enactment of such laws "as will rid the land of the great crime of Mormon polygamy." Many similar petitions from the pastors and congregations of Christian churches of all denominations in many different cities and towns throughout the country have already been presented to Congress, all of which urge the prompt passage of vigorous laws to suppress polygamy.

THE eulogy upon the late President Garfield by ex-Secretary Blaine will be delivered in the House of Representatives on Monday, February 27.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HUNT has received a cablegram from Engineer Melville, at Yakutsk, Siberia, stating that every effort is being made to discover the remainder of the lost Jeannette crew.

REPORTS of ravages by smallpox in various portions of the country continue to be made to the national board of health. In some towns the health authorities have ordered the schools to be closed and prohibited public performances, balls and other gatherings.

THE House census committee has agreed upon an apportionment bill. It provides for 320 members, as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5 (a gain of 1); California, 5 (a gain of 1); Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1 (a loss of 1); Georgia, 10 (a gain of 1); Illinois, 21 (a gain of 2); Indiana, 13; Iowa 11 (a gain of 2); Kansas, 6 (a gain of 3); Kentucky, 11 (a gain of 1); Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4 (a loss of 1); Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 12 (a gain of 1); Michigan, 11 (a gain of 2); Minnesota, 5 (a gain of 2); Mississippi, 7 (a gain of 1); Missouri, 14 (a gain of 1); Nebraska, 3 (a gain of 2); Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2 (a loss of 1); New Jersey, 7; New York, 34 (a gain of 1); North Carolina, 9 (a gain of 1); Ohio, 21 (a gain of 1); Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 29 (a gain of 2); Rhode Island, 1 (a loss of 1); South Carolina, 6 (a gain of 1); Tennessee, 10; Texas, 10 (a gain of 4); Vermont, 2 (a loss of 1); Virginia, 10 (a gain of 1); West Virginia, 4 (a gain of 1); Wisconsin, 8.

MESSRS. SCOVILLE AND REED, counsel for Guiteau, filed a motion for a new trial, accompanied by a bill of exceptions and affidavits by George Scoville, John W. Guiteau, Charles J. Guiteau, and Frederick H. Snyder, of Jersey City, N. J. The following twelve reasons for a new trial were given: First—By reason of the uncertainty of the evidence upon which the verdict is founded. Second—That the verdict does not state which count the verdict is founded upon. Third—That the trial of the case was not concluded in the same term of court in which it was begun. Fourth—That the court had no jurisdiction. Fifth—That the court erred in overruling prayers of defense. Sixth—That the court erred in excluding proper evidence submitted by the defense. Seventh—That the court erred in permitting improper evidence offered by the prosecution. Eighth—That the court erred in entering into an agreement with the prosecution whereby experts were allowed to observe the prisoner. Ninth—That the jury was allowed to read newspapers during the trial in violation of the law. Tenth—That new and material facts have been discovered which should be presented to the jury. Eleventh—That the verdict is contrary to the evidence. Twelfth—That the verdict is contrary to the law. The bill of exceptions contains eleven counts, which are almost identical with the reasons assigned for a new trial. Charles J. Guiteau, in his affidavit asking for a new trial, states that he has been confined in jail, and could not give attention to ascertaining facts connected with the case, and had therefore to rely upon his counsel, Mr. Scoville, for all information touching upon the case. Mr. Scoville, in his affidavit, says a copy of the Washington *Evening Critic*, of November 19, found in the jury's room, has the names of several of the jurymen upon the margin. Scoville further avers that he has discovered two important witnesses in the persons of Henry T. Bragden, of Fredericksburg, Va., and John W. Green, of Stafford Court-House, Va., who will swear that in June last, upon seeing Guiteau in Lafayette park, they pronounced him insane. Frederick H. Snyder, of Jersey City, in his affidavit, says he was a guest at the National hotel, Washington, from December 7 to 20 inclusive. His room was near the rooms occupied by the jury, and on the 13th day of December, while the jury were absent, he in passing saw a newspaper on the table and took it. Believing in justice, he had called the matter to the attention of Mr. Scoville. Mr. J. W. Guiteau makes affidavit that he knows all the jurors and believes that the names of Brandenburg, Heinline, Bright and Sheehan, on the margin of the newspaper above referred to, were written by the persons bearing those names respectively. The newspaper in question contains an account of the day's trial, an editorial on Guiteau and an account of Bill Jones' attempt to shoot the prisoner.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORKHILL declares that Guiteau will be hanged June 30, 1882.

SIR. SCOVILLE has issued an appeal "to the American people," asking for money to further conduct Guiteau's case. He says at least $2,000 is needed.

FOR the purpose of facilitating the withdrawal of mutilated coin from circulation the superintendents of coinage mints have been authorized by the secretary of the treasury to purchase mutilated United States silver coins, of standard fineness, in sums of three dollars and upward, without melting and assay, paying at the rate of one dollar per ounce of standard silver contained.

Foreign News.

TWENTY depredating Indians were killed by Mexican troops in Mexico.

M. ROUZAUD, husband of Christine Nilsson, the famous prima donna, has become insane, owing to the financial panic in Paris.

LEADING English journals express satisfaction at the conviction of Guiteau, but severely criticise the conduct of the trial.

THE French chamber of deputies having rejected the government revision scheme by a vote of 305 to 117, M. Gambetta and the other members of the cabinet thereupon resigned.

FRESH arrests of Nihilists have been made in Russia in consequence of the discovery of a large quantity of dynamite and secret printing presses in Moscow. February 21 thirty-six Nihilists are to be tried at St. Petersburg.

THE financial crises in Paris and Vienna have extended to Geneva, Switzerland, where numerous failures—one for $1,000,000—have taken place.

SEVERAL prominent firms on the London stock exchange have failed for large amounts.

THE Nihilists' newspaper organ says that the coronation of the czar, fixed for the 25th of May, will never take place, and predicts grave events in Russia.

SIX Mormon elders accompanied by a procession of Mormon men and women, singing hymns, attempted to hold a meeting in London for the purpose of inducing emigration to Utah. The Mormons were attacked by a large crowd and the meeting was broken up.

THE Austrian gendarmes were surprised by the insurgents in Herzegovina and massacred.

A NEW French cabinet has been formed, with M. de Freycinet as prime minister.

NUMEROUS failures have taken place in Germany and in Dublin. A Frankfort broker committed suicide on account of his losses.

BY the bursting of a reservoir at Calais, France, a school-house and two other buildings were overwhelmed and destroyed, few of the inmates escaping. Twenty-seven bodies were taken out of the ruins.

THE following is the new French cabinet: M de Freycinet, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; M. Jules Perry, minister of public instruction; M. Goblet, minister of the interior and of worship; M. Humbert, minister of justice; M. Leon Say, minister of finance; M. Varroy, minister of public works; General Billot, minister of war; Admiral Jaureguiberry, minister of marine; M. Tirard, minister of commerce; M. Cochery, minister of posts and telegraphs.

THE Union Generale, a Parisian banking concern doing an immense business, has suspended.

A REIGN of terror prevails at Cabul, Afghanistan, where 1,100 persons are imprisoned for political offenses.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says that Engineer Melville will form five separate parties to search for Commander De Long, of the lost Jeannette.

AN extraordinarily large number of secret societies have been discovered in Ireland. The arrests under the land act are constant and numerous.

In a Boa-Constrictor's Coils.

Old Eph Sewell, who as a snake-charmer used to be one of the attractions of Barnum's museum, related to a New York reporter the incidents of a famous fight he once had with a boa-constrictor. Eph had charge of a cage of reptiles, and used to go in the cage and lie down with the snakes. He said:

On one occasion I introduced myself to the largest boa-constrictor ever brought to this country. He was eighteen feet in length, and weighed over three hundred pounds. He had been in the country two weeks, and Barnum was obliged to pay a good price for him.

When I went into the cage I saw that he had become monarch of the concern. The remaining snakes were as submissive as mice, and when they crawled over to greet me his lordship looked wicked.

I caught him in my arms, and he reared his head until it rested upon my left shoulder. Lifting him as much as possible, I passed him around my body, and he apparently imagined that he was embracing a tree in his native jungle.

He tightened his coil, and a feeling like I was being slowly suffocated came over me. Quicker than a flash I caught him back of his head, and by a desperate effort wrenched myself free.

Then we both got angry. The boa came toward me and I caught him by the throat. I was strong enough to hold him at arm's length despite his struggles, and in a few moments he gave up the fight and relaxed his coils.

Then I shook him until he was thoroughly alarmed, and ever afterward he was submissive. Had I permitted his coils to close about me no earthly agency could have saved me.

On the first day of January, 1801, the initial day of the nineteenth century, Ireland passed into incorporating union with Great Britain.

There are now fifteen men under sentence of death in Pennsylvania, having been convicted of willful murder.

THE ASSASSIN FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury's Verdict in the Guiteau Trial

Judge Porter concluded his three days' address on the fifty-fourth day of the trial. He was constantly interrupted by Guiteau and subjected to a torrent of abuse. At 3 o'clock the judge finished his address, the speeches were over, and there only remained Judge Cox's charge to the jury. At this time the court-room was densely packed, and the audience had evidently come prepared to remain there until the jury should bring in its verdict.

Judge Cox had evidently prepared his charge with a great deal of care. He spoke in a quiet, clear, judicial manner, and he had no more earnest and attentive listener than Guiteau himself, who bent forward over the railings on the dock with his face resting in the palms of his hands and his elbows supported by the railing, making a noteworthy picture in the dim twilight of the room. Judge Cox's charge swept away all the cobwebs which the lawyers on each side had constructed. It was a concise, clear and positive statement of the legal definition of insanity, of the gauge which the jury must apply to the evidence sustaining both the sanity and the insanity claims. It left no sort of doubt in the minds of the jury as to precisely what was insanity as contemplated by the law, and gave them no opportunity for any other discussion among themselves, excepting the single one as to whether the evidence introduced met the legal requirements. The charge was one to which, even the counsel for the defense said, little or no exception could be taken, and no exception at all was possible upon his statement of the law. Nevertheless it sounded to the audience, and, as since learned, was accepted by the jury like the death sentence of Guiteau. The prisoner was given the benefit of all that he could possibly, under the evidence, ask for, and yet Judge Cox's statement of the case was so terribly powerful against him that many people believed that the jury would be out but a few moments. Once or twice Guiteau offered some trivial comments, but they were unnoticed by the judge and almost unheard by the people in the court-room. It did not escape notice of members of the bar who heard the charge that in some respects Judge Cox had been fairer toward the prisoner even than his counsel had asked him to be, while on the other hand he had brushed away as insignificant and of no consequence some of the points which the prosecution had dwelt upon with seemingly the greatest confidence.

Soon after 5 o'clock, and while dusk was becoming darkness in the court-room, the jury left the room. Then a grim-visaged bailiff making his way through the dense throng that stood between the jury and the door beckoned to them to follow him. A colored sheriff, gathering up some of the documentary evidence, prepared to follow, and one by one, thus escorted, the jury made its way from the court-room into the consultation room overhead. Judge Cox, after they had gone, leaned over the bar and conversed quietly with one or two lawyers. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, the prisoner's counsel, chatted with one or two of the audience. Judge Porter sat silent, while Corkhill made the only exhibition of gathering together the documents and papers with which the tables were strewn.

Guiteau sat in the dock for five or six minutes, like a statue, after the jury had gone. It was too dark to see his features, but those who stood near him said he was muttering something to himself. He finally looked up toward the judge and tried to get up, but he seemed to have lost his strength, and the officers who guarded him thought he was going to break down. At last he said in a weak voice, unlike that he has used to interrupt the proceedings, that he would like to be taken out of the court into the marshal's office, and Judge Cox consented. Two bailiffs took him one by each arm and he was led through the throng, his head bent over, his eyes upon the door, shuffling along until he got out of the court-room. In the marshal's office he was seated in a chair in the corner, and when one of the deputies spoke to him, asking him how he felt, he replied in a tremulous voice that he was anxious to have it over, it were on his nerves very much waiting for the jury to come in. He would not say what he thought of Judge Cox's charge. Fifteen minutes, perhaps, after the jury went out Judge Cox decided to give a recess for half an hour. As soon as the order announcing this was the audience began to converse in loud tones. Women held dainty sandwiches in their fingers, and there was the fragrance of freshly-cut apples. The whispering became murmuring, and the murmuring chatting. Everybody who had a seat kept it; no one would give up his place. Corkhill, the district attorney, was a picture in pantomime. His round head bobbed back and forth as he whispered to this or that man, and he threw off some of the official dignity which routine has rendered heavy for his shoulders. Mr. Scoville stood like a statue with his arms folded, while Mr. Reed, who was talking with a lawyer, sadly shook his head, as if in anticipation of a verdict.

Within ten minutes after the recess had been taken the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict. They were informed that a recess had been taken, and that Judge Cox had left the court-room, so they remained in their room until the court reassembled. The rumor that the jury had agreed was quickly spread from one to another, and an excited crowd surged back into the court-room.

Suddenly a single shout from the court crier brought perfect silence. The door from the marshal's office opened. They were bringing in the prisoner.

As he passed a point where the light struck his face, it gave his features a ghastly look. His jaw was firmly set, however, and he seemed to have recovered his self-possession. He glanced at the jury box, and then sat in the dock, his back to the audience.

A minute later there was commotion upon the other side of the room. A bailiff whispered to the judge. Corkhill straightened up and looked very stern, Porter did not move a muscle, and Scoville still stood there with his arms folded.

"The jury is coming," ran in a whisper through the court-room.

The door opened and the shadowy forms of twelve persons were seen filing into their place. No one could see enough of their faces to catch any expression if there was one; but, had they shouted their verdict as they entered, they could not have more fully convinced the people what it was than they did by the silent procession to the place whence they would pronounce it.

After so short an absence Guiteau sat in his place like a block of stone, his figure being just revealed by the dim light. The youthful clerk stood up in his place facing the jury. The silence in the court-room was painful.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the clerk in a cold, perfunctory tone of official duty, "have you agreed upon your verdict?"

"We have," responded the foreman, in a low and almost indistinct tone.

"What say you? Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty as indicted," responded the foreman.

Then the pent up feelings of the crowd found expression in uproarious demonstrations of applause and approval.

"Order! order!" shouted the bailiff.

Mr. Scovil e and counsel for the prosecution leaned simultaneously upon their feet. Mr. Scoville attempted to address the court, but the district attorney shouted:

"Wait until you have the verdict complete and in due form of law."

Order was at length restored, and the clerk, again addressing the jury, said:

"Your foreman says, 'guilty as indicted.' So say you all?"

"We do," they all responded.

Another demonstration of approval followed this announcement, but not so prolonged as the first.

Mr. Scoville, still upon his feet, demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each in a firm voice promptly responded: "Guilty."

As the last name was called the prisoner screamed:

"The vengeance of the Almighty God will be upon you for this outrage. My blood will be upon the heads of that jury. Don't you forget it."

He was at once quieted and silenced by the guards, nor did he seem disposed to say anything more. He did not, however, show any signs of breaking down, but when the guards came to put the handcuffs on him seemed the same man that he has been since the trial began.

Mr. Scoville again addressed the court, saying: "Your honor, I do not desire to forfeit any rights I may have under the law and practice in this District. If there is anything that I ought to do now to save those rights I would be indebted to your honor to indicate it to me."

Judge Cox in reply assured him that he should have every opportunity, that the charge would be furnished to him in print to-morrow, and that he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of judgment.

Judge Cox then turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen of the jury—I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel assured you will take with you to your homes the approval of your consciences. With thanks, gentlemen of the jury, I dismiss you."

With this announcement the court was declared adjourned.

The crowd quickly left the court-room, and the prisoner, gesticulating with his manacled hands, was led out. As he passed the reporters' tables he leaned over and called out to an acquaintance:

"The court in banc will reverse this business."

His appearance was that of a man deeply moved with indignation at some outrage or indignity which had been put upon him. As he was being put in the van the crowd of men and boys upon the pavement yelled and shouted themselves hoarse in mockery of the prisoner's constant boast, "The American press and people are all with me."

The van was quickly driven away, followed till it was out of sight by the jeers and yells of the crowd.

When Guiteau reached the jail he seemed to have recovered his spirits, if, indeed, he ever really lost them. He ate readily and seemed to be sustained by the idea that the Almighty would still protect him. At the same time he said:

"If it is God's will that I should go to the gallows, I am ready; but my name will go thundering down the ages."

The jury very quickly scattered to their homes. One of them says that there was but one ballot taken, and that showed that every member of the jury had voted guilty. The evidence which affected them more than any other was that of Dr. Barnes, of New York, although they never believed that the prisoner had made out a case of insanity. The jury would have been ready to return in five minutes after they left if they had not thought it would be more seemly to remain out a while longer. For that matter they were quite ready to have rendered a verdict, if it had not seemed trifling, without leaving their seats.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

A bill restricting the emigration of Chinese laborers was reported from the foreign relations committee.... Mr. Sherman spoke on his three per cent. funding bill, and the Senate by a vote of 25 to 45 refused to lay the bill on the table.... Mr. Allison introduced a bill to provide a reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes, and for other purposes. It provides, among other things, that a maximum reserve fund not exceeding the sum of $120,000,000 shall be set apart in the treasury for the sole purpose of redeeming United States notes, three-fourths of which shall be gold coin and bullion and the remainder in standard silver dollars. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, submitted appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of his late colleague, Mr. Carpenter, and speeches eulogizing the dead Senator were made by Messrs. Garland, Logan, Kellogg, Bayard, Edmunds, and Davis, of Illinois, after which the Senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

Mr. Morrill, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably, with amendments perfecting in minor details, the bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.... Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the distribution of free vaccine virus to the people, directing it to be furnished by the national board of health to all persons applying for it, at cost price.

A communication was received from Collector Robertson, of the New York custom house, relative to search warrants for the discovery of smuggled goods... A bill was introduced to provide for a water route to facilitate transportation between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie.... The Sherman refunding bill was further considered.

House.

The Senate bill permitting Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States supreme court, to retire, was passed by a vote of 137 yeas to 89 nays.... Tributes of respect to the memory of the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, were paid by Messrs. Williams, of Wisconsin, Hazelton, Kasson, Dunnell, Orth, Robeson, Tyler, Butterworth and Deuster.... Mr. Page, from the committee on education and labor, reported a bill to regulate, limit and suspend Chinese emigration. Ordered printed and recommitted.... The bill granting an additional pension to President Lincoln's widow was passed.

Bills were introduced to prevent the unlawful occupation of the public lands; to regulate railroad fares; for the importation free of duty of iron ore from Canada; proposing a constitutional amendment making a person holding the office of President ineligible for re-election, providing that at the end of the term of office the President shall receive a pension of $6,000 per annum, and declaring cabinet officers ineligible for election to the presidency for the term following that during which they held such office; defining the powers and duties of the Mississippi river commission; removing the duty upon newspapers, periodicals and magazines; to protect the Yellowstone National park; to extend the postal money order system; for the admission of Arizona and Idaho into the Union as States.... There were reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill and a bill to regulate, limit and suspend the emigration of Chinese laborers. The first-named appropriates $1,198,530, being $12,420 less than the amount appropriated last year, and $116,325 less than the estimates.

Gold Bars and Nuggets.

The first piece of gold found in California was worth fifty cents, and the second $5. Since that time one nugget has been found worth $43,000; two $21,000; one, $10,000; two, $8,000; one, $6,500; four, $5,000; twelve worth from $3,000 to $4,000, and eighteen worth from $1,000 to $2,000, have been found and recorded in the history of the State. In addition to the above, numberless nuggets worth from $100 to $500 are mentioned in the annals of California gold mining during the last thirty years. From the date of the discovery of gold in California to the present time the yield has been about $1,000,000,000; therefore it is very easy to see the small figure that nuggets cut in the gold yield. Big nuggets are very fine things to show, but after all it is the fine gold—the dust—that shows up. Although ten years younger than California, and a producer of a less precious metal, Nevada has yielded in good solid silver bars $275,000,000. The annual product of gold is now less than $1,000,000 throughout the world, and its foreign coinage has practically ceased. In the United States the production of gold has of late years practically diminished. In 1878 it was $47,000,000; in 1879 it was $38,900,000, and in 1880 but $36,000,000. A large part of the coinage in our mints at present is of plate and of foreign and worn coins. The reports and accounts submitted to the director of the mint show during the year deposits of gold of domestic production, $35,815,536.55, of plate, jewelry and wor